The New-York Times.

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FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Peace Concluded Between New-Grenada and Ecuador.

Trouble Brewing Between Spain and Peru.

Irregularity of the American Consul at Callao.

The Recent Calamity at Santiago de Chili.

Central and South American Affairs.

Arrival of the Ocean Queen with $365,938 in Treasure.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, Capt. Tinklepaugh, from Aspinwall Jan. 29, arrived at this port yesterday, putting us in possession of our Central and South American correspondence. The *Ocean Queen* brings $365,938 in treasure, consigned as follows:

Order	$36,140	J. B. Newton & Co.	$34,000
H. Cohen & Co.	53,800	A. Rich & Bros.	12,000
A.S. Rosenbaum & Co	16,900	C. H. Grant & Co.	9,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	60,500	J. G. Parker & Son.	6,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	37,231	Neustadter Bros.	26,400
Scholl Bros.	43,000	M. C. Hawley	5,053
		De Witt Kittle & Co.	22,000
Total			$362,030

FROM ASPINWALL.

Order	$900	A. B. Sands	$240
Colgate & Hoffman	2,318	Ramon & Allian	450
Total			$3,908
Grand Total			$365,938

THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Mosquera's Promise Fulfilled—A Treaty of Peace—A Translation of the Document—Affairs in Panama.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Friday, Jan. 29.

When Gen. Mosquera, before crossing the Ecuatorian frontier, promised his soldiers "an honorable peace or a sure victory," he spoke no idle words. His little army of only 3,000 men, in less than a month, fought a general and decisive battle against double their number, planted their banner within a day's march of the enemy's capital, and dictated terms of peace at its very gates. On Dec. 30, the Commissioners of Presidents Mosquera and Moreno met at the hacienda of Pensaqui, the first being represented by Señor Antonio Gonzales Carazo, his Secretary of War and Marine, and the last by the Commander-in-Chief of his army, Gen. Juan Jose Flores, where a treaty of peace was signed, a translated copy of which will be found below. Another treaty was also agreed upon abolishing the frontier custom-houses on the River Carchi, so that goods henceforth will be admitted reciprocally free from one territory to the other.

THE TREATY OF PENSAQUI.

The Presidents of the Republic of Ecuador and the United States of Colombia, desiring to end the war which unfortunately exists between the two countries, and to reëstablish peace through the medium of a public treaty, have named as Ministers Plenipotentiary to arrange matters between them, Gen. Juan Jose Flores on the part of Ecuador, and Gen. Antonio Gonzales Carazo, Minister of War and Marine, on the part of the United States of Colombia, who, after having presented the full powers to act with which they had been invested, and after a long conference, agreed upon the following terms:

Article 1. Peace is reëstablished, and also friendship and alliance between the two Republics; and in no case shall a resort to arms be had to encompass justice in the questions and differences that may occur.

Art. 2. The President of Colombia having liberated the chiefs and officers taken in the war on parole, they are released from the obligations that were imposed upon them, and if there be any who are still retained, they shall receive passports to return to their country.

Art. 3. The treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation, celebrated between New-Grenada (Colombia now) and Ecuador on the 9th July, 1856, shall remain in full force, as also such other pacts and conventions between the two countries as have not been abrogated, and do not conflict with the present treaty.

Art. 4. The military forces in the north of Ecuador and in the South of Colombia, shall be reduced to the number necessary to maintain domestic order.

Art. 5. The exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty (which does not need the approbation of the Congress) shall be verified at the hacienda of Pensaqui, within three days from date. *And the additional articles shall be celebrated immediately*, and shall be submitted to the Legislatures of the two countries.

In testimony of which, we, the plenipotentiaries of the two republics, have signed and sealed this instrument at the hacienda of Pensaqui, Dec. 30, 1863.

JUAN JOSE FLORES.
A. GONZALES CARAZO.

This treaty was ratified by President Garcia Moreno, of Ecuador, next day, and returned to President Mosquera for his action. The Panama *Star* says that Mosquera also ratified it, but this is an error. He had not given it his sanction at last dates from his camp on the Carchi, to which river he had retired, and where he was encamped on the 7th inst., but no doubt he would do so.

The foregoing treaty, of course, was only the prelude to the more important one so lightly touched upon in the fifth article, and which, unless Gen. Mosquera has experienced a wonderful and very sudden change of sentiment, either incorporates Ecuador into the United States of Colombia, or paves the way for such a consummation.

And now that Mosquera has finished up his work in Ecuador, the people are anxious to know what means are to be employed to bring Venezuela into the traces. That he will make as easy a conquest of that Republic as he made of Ecuador, his most ardent friends do not anticipate. Venezuela, although impassioned and distracted by a four years' revolution, is stronger and richer than Colombia. She can put many thousands of veteran soldiers in the field, and has many able officers to command them—though it is true she has no man to take the general direction and command, with a tittle of the talent possessed by Gen. Mosquera. It is asserted, however, that many prominent persons in Venezuela are in favor of annexation to this Republic—which is not at all improbable, so far as regards the enemies of the present Falcon Government—and it is quite possible that Mosquera counts more upon aid in, than he does out of, Venezuela. Others think he will not trouble himself about Venezuela at present, but will turn his attention to Peru, where the possession of the guano islands would give him a full purse with which to pursue his conquests.

As it is a favorite dream of Mosquera, to make Panama instead of Bogota the Capital of his new Republic of Colombia—it being centrally situated between Ecuador and Venezuela, and it also having the advantage of frequent and rapid communication with all the world—it is quite likely our new Napoleon will make us a visit, on his way to Bogota next month.

We hear nothing further about the Presidency. We only know that Señor Murillo, now Minister to Washington, has been elected, and will be inaugurated in April next, unless Gen. Mosquera wishes to retain that position himself, in which case the Congress now in session in Bogota will find an excuse to annul the choice of the States, and to keep Mosquera in for a year or two longer.

Gen. Mosquera, by decree, has ordered a Doric column, with suitable inscriptions, to be erected in commemoration of his "valiant soldiers and officers" in the battle of Cuaspud, and the distribution of a cross of honor, with different designs, among the warriors who took part in that memorable battle.

PANAMA.

We have but little local news of importance. The news from Ecuador causes but little excitement, as the result was anticipated by everybody. The traders are the best pleased—not that they cared much which whipped, but because peace has been concluded, and trade to the ports of Cauca and Ecuador is again safe and free. When these ports are closed our largest traders have but little to do, except to drum upon their empty desks and grumble at the commercial tax, which they must pay, whether they sell much or little.

A "Fiscal Inspector" at Panama, and another at Aspinwall, have been appointed to collect the export tax on domestic produce, whose commissions are to be eight per cent. The articles taxed are:

Peruvian bark, 4c. per kilogram.
India rubber, 3c. per kilogram.
Valuable timber, 20c. per 100 kilograms.
Dyewood, 1c. per kilogram.
Balsams, gums and resins, 2c. per kilogram.
Tagua, 1c. per kilogram.
Sarsaparilla, 2c. per kilogram.
Mangle and other ordinary timber, 20c. per 12 varas.
Mangle and other ordinary timber, 30c. per 12 alfadas or sesmas.
Mahogany, 60c. per 12 boards.
Cedar and other ordinary timber, 60c. per 12 large boards.
Cedar and other ordinary timber, 40c. per 12 common boards.
Mediar and other timber in blocks, 20c. per meter.

It is more than doubtful if this law does not conflict with the railroad charter, as also with the National Law of 1835.

No more arrests of priests have been made this week. The priest Mejia, who was thrown into prison for baptizing a child, he not having taken the oath required to support the Constitution, has been released on bond. The English priest who performed mass at the hotel, was released on his promise not to offend again, and has gone to California.

The steamship *Moses Taylor*, with the 7,000 kegs of powder brought by the steamship *Philadelphia* from New-York, left Panama on the 23d, the same day the *Golden Age*, of the regular line, left. The *Moses Taylor* will be about twenty days making the passage to San Francisco. The *California*, one of the extra steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, leaves Panama for San Francisco to-morrow, with freight. The *Philadelphia* left Aspinwall for New-York, via Havana, last Sunday. The British trade propellers *Corinthian* and *Mexican* have left Aspinwall for the West Indies and Liverpool, since my last.

H. B. M. war ship *Bacchante* and the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* are at Panama.

The small-pox has quit us entirely, and it is full time, for it has taken off in six months full 2,000 of our little populations in Panama and on the line of the railway.

The commercial agent's office of the Panama Railroad, in Panama, was robbed last week of $2,100 in gold by a Jamaica servant, called Frank. He had been six years in the office, and implicit trust was placed in his honesty. He got possession of the key of Mr. Cleman, clerk in the office, just as business was closing for the day, and the key not having been missed, Frank opened the safe at 7 in the evening, and took the train for Aspinwall, which was just starting, with the specie for England. Frank, no doubt, expected the steamers to go that night or the next morning, before the robbery could be discovered, but in this he was disappointed. He has not yet been taken.

Capt. Marshall, one of the passengers by the *Ocean Queen* from New-York to Aspinwall, died in going from the wharf at Panama to the *Golden Age* in the harbor. He had been for some time in a very low state from consumption. His remains were interred in the American Cemetery at Panama.

The American ship *John Cottle*, with coals, arrived at Panama from New-York yesterday.

Iratapa, the "big Injun," who has done so much in Arizona to save white scalps, arrived to-day on the *Orizaba*, and goes to New-York on the *Ocean Queen*.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Trouble Between Spain and Peru—The Catastrophe at Santiago—The Women Defend the Priests.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Friday, Jan. 29, 1864.

The fine new steamer *Chili*, of the regular British mail steamship line between Valparaiso and Panama, reached Panama on the 19th. Her dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili are to the 1st, and from Lima and Callao to the 13th inst. The *Chili* brings $881,825 in specie, mostly for England. The news, except that from Ecuador, under another head, is not important.

PERU.

There seems to be a little *row* brewing between Spain and Peru, on account of some alleged assassinations of Spanish subjects in Talambo, the authors of which have not been punished by the Peruvian authorities. The Government of Spain has sent a short, peremptory note, through its Consul at Lima, to the Peruvian Secretary of State, demanding redress, and Admiral Pinzon, who, with three Spanish vessels, has been hovering about this coast for the past ten months under the pretence of botanizing, is in the harbor of Callao, to enforce the demand.

Coming from the *Comercio*, printed at Lima, the hotbed of Catholic intolerance and superstition in South America, the following paragraph is significant and striking:

"The victory of Cuaspud, in Ecuador, assures the triumph of Mosquera. Consequently, the deluge of Monks and Jesuits among us will be overwhelming. Patience—Egypt was afflicted with seven plagues—Peru with one."

The steamer *Bernardine*, formerly the British mail steamer *New-Grenada*, which I wrote you had been purchased by Gen. Mosquera for a war vessel, has not yet gone to sea from Callao. It appears that she hoisted the United States flag, under pretence of being owned by Americans, and applied to Mr. Lovejoy, United States Consul, for a sea-letter. This, after considerable hesitation, was granted her; but just as she was about going to sea "with passengers" for Guayaquil and Panama, she was retained by the Peruvian authorities. She was undoubtedly bought for and was really in the service of the Government of Colombia, to act against Ecuador, and perhaps other States, and why the United States Consul should have given her his flag, does not clearly appear. He can scarcely have been right in doing so.

There is nothing worth mentioning from Peru, except that guano freights from the Chinches are brisk at £3.15 to £4 to England, and 100 francs to France.

BOLIVIA.

A report that this Republic has bought three old war-vessels in England at public auction, with the object of making war on Chili on the Mejillone Guano question, has caused a good deal of talk in Bolivia and Chili. Credit is given to the story in Lima, but it was pooh-poohed in Valparaiso.

CHILI.

Twenty-one hundred corpses had been taken from the Church of the Jesuits and interred. The total number of persons lost is calculated at 2,500. On the 31st December, a similar calamity had nearly befallen the worshipers in the Church of San Isidro. One of the many candles on the altar came in contact with a vase of artificial flowers, and although the fire was at once extinguished, there was such great confusion, rushing to the doors, falling and screaming, that the service had to be closed for the night. The municipal project regulating the police of the churches, had become a law, against a strenuous opposition. The article forbidding service before sunrise and after sunset was violently opposed, particularly by the ladies. The Valparaiso *Mercurio* says:

"Numbers of ladies, so admirable in their home sphere, rush to and fro about the streets, to obtain signatures to the petition to the President to veto the law; others clamor about the person of the President, and an unmistakable agitation, has seized upon our female aristocracy. After the commotion, which almost reached insurrection, on the part of the men, the prevailing excitement has taken the contrary direction with the fair sex. Although no one can predict the end of this unnatural war between the sexes, every one can trace its beginning to that dark and cowardly priestcraft which uses weak and confiding woman as the instrument to force superstition and tyranny on the world."

The *Mercurio* in another article says:

"A clergyman of Santiago, hoping to palliate the atrocious imposture of the Virgin Mary's Letter Box, on the score of the alleged purity of the correspondence, defied the Intendente of Santiago, Don Francisco Bascunan Guerrero, to publish the letters penned by young ladies to the Virgin, and destined to be read by Rev. John Ugarte, discovered by the authorities in the Celestial Letter Box. The Intendente, in his indignant reply, asks how the priest can be so lost to all sense of decency as to suppose he would expose to the world letters that chance had placed in his hands, and thus throw obloquy on some whose errors should be veiled by their awful fate. The Intendente concludes: 'I protest before God against the right the priesthood has usurped of creeping into the sanctuary of the domestic hearth, for the purpose of possessing and *using* the most sacred secrets. In other times the clergy had this pernicious privilege. But you ought to know too well how distant we are from that epoch, and what strength the rights of conscience and personal liberty have gained, to strive at this day to revive these ancient practices, which have cost the whole human race so many tears, and are condemned by the unanimous execration of all honest hearts.'"

Large sums have been subscribed by the ladies and other devotees of Santiago to establish a journal to defend "religious interests and the clergy."

Congress, which has so strenuously opposed the President in some important measures and on the budget, has suddenly ceased its opposition, and these measures are now pressed forward with vigor and assured success.

The central line of railway is to be prolonged next year to Curico, a distance of thirty-six miles, at an estimated cost of not more than $2,000,000.

Business in Valparaiso has not improved the past fortnight. Freights of ores to Baltimore from coast ports in British vessels are £4 5s; to Europe £4. Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 43⅜d@43⅞d. ℞ dollar; Copper $18 12, cash; Regulus $7 65, on shore in a Northern port. Best Flour $3 12, six months. Barley $3 the fanega.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala* arrived at Panama on the 21st from Central American ports. She has but little cargo for New-York, most of it being destined for England. The dates from Guatemala are to the 10th, Salvador to the 15th, Nicaragua to the 16th, and Costa Rica to the 19th inst. The Central American States are all quiet, with the exception of Honduras, which is in confusion, in consequence of the rival claims of three persons for the Presidency in the place of Gen. Guardiola, who was assassinated a year or two since. The present acting President had removed the Capital to the City of Gracias, for greater security in the coming contest.

The new Government of Salvador is doing what it can to gain the confidence of the people, and the newspapers are engaged in ferocious and blackguard diatribes against Ex-President Barrios, whose hand they used to lick so meekly when he was their master.

In Nicaragua the transit speculators were waiting the opening of the Managua Congress, to get it to forward their schemes. The New-York Morris Company, represented by J. C. Woods, Esq., were confident that the contract made with Señor Molina at Washington would be ratified. Capt. Pim, the Britisher, who is to make a railroad 220 miles long, was also confident his case would be heard favorably.

In Costa Rica the people were gathering in the coffee. The first would be shipped from Punta Arenas about the 3d of February. The crop will be 100,000 quintals. A survey of the Serapiqui River shows that it is navigable for small steamers for about 50 miles, and from its head a good wagon road is to be made to San Jose, the Capital. The Serapiqui, however, has no harbor at its outlet, and has a bad coral bar at its mouth, on which there is only seven or eight feet of water, while the San Juan, by which it is intersected, has scarcely enough water to float a Panama hat, and its bar guarantees to drown anybody who is hardy enough to essay to pass it in a rowboat.

On New-Year's Day, the President gave a grand ball in honor of Mr. Matthew, Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain for Central America; and Mr. Riotte, United States Minister Resident in Costa Rica.

Illinois not Subject to a Draft.

Chicago, Saturday, Feb. 6.

Gov. Yates' Proclamation is published to-day. It shows that the balance of men due the Government, under all the calls, including that of October, is but forty thousand four hundred and fifty-nine. An adjusted balance, but not yet credited, of three thousand two hundred and sixty-four men reduces the number to eleven hundred and ninety-five. Independent of this adjusted balance, and exclusive of old regiments reënlisting, our quota on the first day of January was more than filled, as is evidenced by the rolls returned since the last call. In other words, Illinois having under every call exceeded her quota, was not on the first of January, or at any other time, subject to a draft.

The Burning of the Steamer Tyler.

Louisville, Saturday, Feb. 6.

Parties supposed to be implicated in setting fire to the steamer *Tyler* have been arrested by the military authorities. Their names are John Clark, of Louisville; Augustus Ortsel and S. H. Waits and wife, of St. Louis; and Delia Halfud and Jennie Reed, the two latter mulattoes. They have been a long time running slaves from and kidnapping free negroes in Missouri and selling them here as slaves.

The Newfoundland Telegraph Line.

Conn, N. F., Saturday, Feb. 6.

We had a severe sleet storm on Tuesday night and Wednesday, and the line east of here broke on Wednesday morning. The repairers, after mending several breaks, returned to "Long Hartshons" for assistance and material. The wires will soon be again in working order.

Railroad Accident.

Washington, Saturday, Feb. 6.

At 12 o'clock to-day a train of cars going into Virginia was precipitated into the Potomac, owing to the draw of the long bridge being open and unperceived by the engineer. The cars were loaded with lumber. Several persons had their limbs fractured, and it is supposed the engineer was drowned.

Dinner to Gen. Burnside.

Boston, Saturday, Feb. 6.

A number of distinguished citizens gave a complimentary dinner to Major-Gen. Burnside, at the Revere House, last evening. A. H. Bullock, Speaker of the House, presided.

Death of Ex-Gov. Morton.

Boston, Saturday, Feb. 6.

Hon. Marcus Morton, formerly Governor of Massachusetts, died to-day at his residence in Taunton. His age was 80 years.

The Nova Scotian Outward Bound.

Portland, Me., Saturday, Feb. 6.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, Graham, sailed at 7¾ o'clock this evening for Liverpool.

THE FIRE AT COLT'S ARMORY.

Particulars of the Conflagration—Loss Nearly $2,000,000—900 Men Thrown out of Work—One Man Killed.

From the Hartford Courant, Feb. 5.

At about 8½ o'clock yesterday morning, the deep tones of the steam-gong at Colt's armory sounded through the city, and so protracted was its noise that the community generally anticipated the ringing of bells and cries of fire which soon followed. The Fire Department promptly rushed to the scene, and were speedily followed by large crowds of men, women, and children. Those who had friends employed at the armory were foremost in the rush, and wives, mothers, and sisters, with anxious looks, made eager haste to the meadows. We have never witnessed so much excitement on a similar occasion.

THE DISCOVERY.

Work was commenced in the various departments of the establishment at seven o'clock. An hour and a quarter later some of the workmen discovered smoke issuing from the attic of the wing to the main building directly over the polishing room. Investigation showed that the fire was somewhere near the main driving pully, and efforts were at once made to stop its further progress. A number of men proceeded to the attic, fortified with a length of hose, and attempted to let on the water but none came, and very soon the flames burst out forcing the men to retire. The fire communicated with the roof, and in less than half an hour the upper works of the entire structure now burnt, were in flames. The top floor of the building was supported by the roof by braces, and when they were burned of course the floor fell through.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE WORKMEN.

Seventeen or eighteen hundred workmen aroused by the sudden cry of fire in their midst could not well maintain among them all, perfect composure; and thus it was that in some instances the wildest excitement ensued. The men were all locked in to their respective departments, it being a rule of the company, and this fact added to the confusion. So soon, however, as the doors were thrown open, and the men saw where and what the danger was, they showed, as a general thing, great coolness, and in many instances, manifested excessive courage and daring in rushing through the flames and saving such property as they could conveniently remove.

THE BUILDING DESTROYED.

The building destroyed is the original structure erected by Col. Colt, into which he removed from the Porter building, between Grove and Potter streets. Its erection was commenced in 1854, immediately after the great freshet of that year. It was built of Portland stone, facing the river, the main building being five hundred feet long, sixty feet wide, and three stories high, with a wing extending east from the centre, two hundred and fifty feet, of the same width and height, the whole having a slate roof.

PROGRESS OF THE FLAMES.

After the speedy communication of the flames with the entire upper works of the building, there seemed to be little hope that the fire could be stayed until it had accomplished the work of total destruction. The floors of the building were of yellow pine, and had become thoroughly saturated with oil which had dripped from the machinery. In the attic, where the fire originated, there was stored a large number of patterns, which furnished ready combustion. Cracking and snapping, the flames shot through the openings they made with terrible fury; timbers fell here and there, like baubles before the pranks of a child; the black smoke curled in the air and shot out in full volumes; and the powerful streams of water from the engines were but drops to sparkle in the red flame for a moment and sink down, hissing and defied. At about 9 o'clock the dome over the main building, on which was the large gilded globe supporting a large colt, with fore feet upright, a design placed there by Col. Colt, fell in with a tremendous crash, and gave to the flames new life for the moment. Working north, the fire communicated with the covered bridge-way running from the main building to the office of the company, about thirty feet distant, and that was rapidly enveloped in flames. This bridge had no support, whatever, from the ground, but was fastened together with iron cross-braces, and made so strong otherwise, that the rapidity with which the fire did its destructive work, gave no time for cutting it away. Could it have been removed, the office would probably have been saved. The office was a large and handsome brick building, and the first story now remains with the walls, the firemen having mastered the flames there for the first time. The upper portion of it, however, is a complete wreck.

OCCUPATION OF THE BUILDING.

The building was used solely for the manufacture of pistols and revolving rifles, and about nine hundred men were employed in it. The principal contractors were: Wesley Smith, William H. Green, Charles Parker, V. Cooper, Dwight Mitchell, Giles Remington, J. R. Wittig, Robertson & Best, Evans & Deming, Joseph Williams, Joseph Davis, Charles Thurston, Chauncey Johnson, Robert Kenyon, Norman Smith, Peter Dusch, Augustus Fiege, and Messrs. Bunnell, Whitehouse, Hopkins, Cady, Ives, Parker, Whitney, and Bordenstein. Most of these lost all their tools, and succeeded in saving but very little of the work they had in hand.

THE ADJOINING BUILDING.

The adjoining building—the two forming in their ground plan the shape of the letter H—was devoted exclusively to the manufacture of the United States rifle muskets, and it is here, fortunately, that most of the Government contracts with the company are being filled. From seven to eight hundred men are employed in it, and their work will, after a short delay, be resumed. The building is damaged but slightly; but some of the machinery is considerably injured by water, and portions of it were torn up for removal, anticipating that the entire works would be burnt, so that it will take some little time to repair and get things in proper shape for the renewal of operations.

THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE.

Speculations were rife all day as to the cause of the fire. Various opinions were expressed, and no person about the premises could give any satisfactory solution of the question. The fire having been first discovered near the main driving pully, it was at first suggested that friction had occasioned it; but the gearing ran in very heavy iron boxes, so that supposition soon fell to the ground. Near this pully was a small drying room heated by steam pipes, which was filled with pistol stocks, furnishing very combustible material in case fire should be brought in contact with it. Cotton waste might possibly have been left near this room, or in it, by accident, for one of the workmen made it his duty to go there every morning to oil the pully, &c., and did so yesterday, and from this the fire might have started. A contractor at the factory, who was among the first to go into the attic, informed us that when he reached there the fire was confined to the drying-room, and had water come through the hose which he and his companions had, they would have probably stopped the further progress of the fire. No water coming, they waited for a moment or two, when the flames burst out from the drying-room, and immediately ignited with the belt on the pully and shot with lightning rapidity to the roof. The men were then forced to retire. When once started, it is said the fire swept across the building faster than a man could run, everything being so dry—just like tinder. Many believed that it was the work of an incendiary, and among them were some of the most prominent contractors in the concern. However, nothing definite is known, and perhaps the mystery never will be explained. Was there a possibility that the heat in the drying-room could ignite the dry stock therein? This is a disputed point. Established affirmatively, the cause of the fire would be no longer a question of doubt in most minds.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE RUINS.

The entire building is a complete mass of broken, charred remains. But a portion of the walls are up, and the stone that does stand is cracked off and scaled, with, seemingly, every particle of its strength heated out. The engines and boilers are destroyed beyond repair. There were two of the former—one beam engine of three-hundred-horse power, and a double horizontal engine of four-hundred-horse power—two hundred each. A small engine which was the first one used by Col. Colt in the beginning of his business—when he worked on a small scale and struggled to get along—was employed as occasion required in the main building. It was thought much of by the Colonel. This is also among the *débris*. Several small buildings, including the blacksmith's shop, between the main buildings, were slightly injured by the falling walls, but are not materially damaged. The whole aspect of the ruins is indeed a sad reminder of the great blow which the fire has inflicted upon the business interests of this community.

LOSS OF LIFE.

Painful were the many rumors which gained currency through the day, and at one time it was feared that many lives were lost; but the persons named as missing, one by one, made their appearance and relieved the general anxiety. One of the workmen, however, E. K. Fox, a man aged about fifty years, was, without doubt, burnt up. He had been in and out of the building several times, aiding in removing property, and the last time he went in he was accompanied by Mr. Joseph Williams, for whom he worked. The latter, seeing the flames were making very rapid headway, started to leave, and called to him to follow, as the roof was liable to fall in any moment. Mr. Williams went out of the building, supposing his advice was taken. A man by the name of Barney Rooney went up afterward, and says Fox was then there. At this time a portion of the roof fell, knocking Rooney down, but he managed to crawl out and was saved. He called to Fox to hurry and that was the last seen of the missing man. He has a wife and family living in the meadow, within a short distance of the factory, and they have heard nothing of him, so it is not doubted that when the roof fell he was buried up and burned to death. A man named Smith, living in the meadow, and three or four others, were reported missing, and it is not improbable that some of them may have burned up.

THE LOSS OF PROPERTY.

The loss of property is immense. Of work constructed and in process of construction, the estimate is one million dollars! In addition, the building, etc., foot up the aggregate, direct loss, at not far from two millions, though it may not exceed fifteen hundred thousand dollars. The loss indirectly, figuring the stoppage of the works, the throwing of so many men out of employment, etc., cannot be computed. Said one of the chief managers of the concern: "If any one had come to us yesterday and offered us *four millions* for what is destroyed, we shouldn't have looked at it." Very much of the machinery was manufactured on the spot, the patterns of which were destroyed, and a long time would be required to replace that which is lost. Three years, at least, of faithful labor, would hardly place the works in the order they were.

INSURANCE.

The total insurance is $660,000. This is on buildings, machinery, &c., covering the entire establishment—that is, including that which is not destroyed. It is calculated that the loss will call for about 60 per cent. of the amount of the policies, or $396,000, leaving a heavy loss for the company to bear. The insurance was held by the following offices:

Hartford.	
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.	$40,000
Ætna Fire Insurance Co.	40,000
Phœnix Fire Insurance Co.	40,000
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co.	20,000
Merchants' Fire Insurance Co.	20,000
North American Fire Insurance Co.	20,000
City Fire Insurance Co.	10,000
Charter Oak Fire Insurance Co.	10,000
New-England Fire Insurance Co.	10,000
New-York.	
Germania	$20,000
Washington	20,000
Firemen's	10,000
New-York Fire and Marine	10,000
Relief	10,000
Merchants'	10,000
Ætna	10,000
Arctic	20,000
Manhattan	20,000
Hanover	10,000
Citizen's	15,000
New-Amsterdam	10,000
Metropolitan	20,000
Phœnix	20,000
Lamar	20,000
Standard	15,000
Niagara	10,000
Continental	30,000
Security	40,000
Lorillard	40,000
Providence.	
American	10,000
Merchants	10,000
Prov. Washington	10,000
Springfield.	
Springfield Fire and Marine	40,000
New-Haven.	
City	20,000

INCIDENTS.

The police force never acquitted themselves in a better manner than they did yesterday. The Chief, realizing the responsibility of the occasion, dispatched a full delegation to the scene of the fire, and through their efforts a large amount of property, which otherwise would have been destroyed, was saved. They succeeded, also, in arresting several attempts to carry off goods dishonestly. Working "like troopers," they are deserving of special notice for their efforts.

The firemen met with many difficulties in commencing their operations. The reservoirs were found inadequate, and it was rendered necessary to take three of the four steamers to the river to obtain water. At so great a distance, they were obliged to use seven hundred and fifty feet of hose each, and to have but one stream each on the fire. The hose burst repeatedly, and all the available hose in possession of P. Jewell & Son was brought into requisition.

Several men were caught in the upper stories of the building, and could not get out except through the windows. Ladders were brought, and it was found the longest would not reach; but some men near by placed it on their shoulders, and lifted it so that inmates of the building made their escape upon it. One of the workmen became so much frightened that he hung himself out of a second story window by his hands, and, without waiting for a ladder, dropped finally to the ground, and landed, fortunately, in safety.

Josiah Howe, a contractor, who lives on Grove-street, had one of his wrists broken.

As soon as it was known that the armory was on fire work at Sharps' factory was suspended, and no business was done during the day.

A steamer was sent down to the ruins last evening, and remained there all night to put a stop to any fresh break out which might occur.

About one thousand lathes and milling machines were destroyed.

The safe was found in good order, none of the contents harmed.

Col. Colt never had this property insured, preferring to take his own risk; and it was not till after his death that policies were taken out.

Thousands visited the spot during the day. The streets and avenues leading thereto were crowded with pedestrians going and coming, all expressing the deepest sorrow at the occurrence. Large numbers were from the surrounding towns, and probably not less than 20,000 people viewed the ruins.

If the office building had been saved, we understand that the value of $400,000 would have been saved to the company. In it were valuable drawings, which it will be almost impossible to replace.

The chief delay in the resumption of business in the building saved will arise from the fact that in the old building all the screws for the work were made, and all the polishing done. New machines will have to be made.

THE CASE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

The Vessel to be Conditionally Restored to her Owners—Marshal Kane and Company—Something about Braine.

Halifax, N. S., Saturday, Feb. 6.

In the case of the *Chesapeake* the Judge of the Admiralty Court has decided to restore the vessel and cargo to her owners, subject to such conditions respecting the payment of the expenses as the Attorney-General may exact. The latter demands surity against latent claims, which the owners and agents of the vessel demur to. The court has adjourned till Wednesday next.

Marshal Kane and a number of Confederate officers left in the steamer *Alpha*, to-day, for the land of "Dixie."

A recent number of the Quebec *Mercury* draws the following outline of John C. Braine, the leading pirate of the *Chesapeake*:

"Statements in the Halifax papers identify Lieut. Braine, commanding the party who captured the *Chesapeake*, with one John C. Braine who laid the Provinces under contribution, a little over a year ago, for a Railway Route Book, and has since been operating on the credulity of the people of Great Britain. If there is no mistake in the identity Braine is an accomplished scoundrel. He was arrested in the Southwest, where he had been engaged on illustrated Railway Guides, and charged with assisting the Confederates, and committed to Fort Lafayette. After some months' incarceration he obtained his release through Lord Lyons, as a British subject, on his engaging to leave the United States, and not return. He came to Montreal, where by some agents he got introduced to the authorities of the Grand Trunk, and undertook the publication of a *Grand Trunk Railway Guide*, announcing Mr. John Lovell, of Montreal, as the printer. Mr. Lovell, finding that Braine was collecting large sums for subscriptions and advertisements, refused to allow him to use his name, unless he gave a satisfactory deposit, which Braine, after many evasions, refused. While here he employed engravers to do work for his book, which he did not pay for, and left unpaid. Before he left, he patronized us and some of our cotemporaries to the extent of some hundred dollars. Hence he proceeded to Quebec and the lower ports, where he repeated his operations. We next heard from him in Liverpool and Manchester, England, where he was levying contributions with a good deal of success, using Mr. Lovell's name and some letters of recommendation he has obtained here, to good purpose. Steps were taken by Mr. Lovell and others to warn parties against him, and it appears that Mr. Braine flitted westward again, and went into the piracy business, for it seems there can be little doubt that he had no legal authority for the capture of the *Chesapeake*, nor even the doubtful warrant of being a citizen of a belligerent State.

If he has been taken, as reported, there is a strong probability that Mr. John C. Braine's speculations will end on the gallows, for which he has been qualifying himself."

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Particulars of the Rebel Advance on Newbern.

How the Gunboat Underwriter was Destroyed.

THE SITUATION ON TUESDAY EVENING.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, Feb. 5.

The steamer *Washington Irving* arrived last evening from Newbern, N. C., with dispatches to Gen. Butler, and by her we received the following highly important intelligence for the Associated Press:

On the morning of the 1st inst., before the break of day, the rebels, consisting of Pickett's Division, from Kinston, N. C., and Hoke's Brigade, from Gen. Lee's army, made an assault on the outposts at Bachelor's Creek, eight miles from Newbern, which, after a desperate struggle, they carried, capturing 70 of our men and officers.

One company of the Second North Carolina (white) Volunteers, of C. H. Foster's command, with a section of Angel's Battery, and detachments of other companies, in all about three hundred or four hundred men, are reported to be in possession of the block-house, nine miles from Newbern, surrounded by the enemy, and holding their ground against vastly superior numbers. They will, it is stated, be able to hold out for several days. A force of our cavalry started out this morning to their relief, but were repulsed in sight of Fort Totten, and driven back.

The rebels are in sight of the city, and can be seen from Fort Totten, by the naked eye, manœuvering their troops.

Our forces are resting on their arms day and night, waiting for the assault on the city.

The fire companies, together with the white and black citizens, are also under arms, calmly awaiting the approach of the rebels.

Fort Gaston, on the south side of the river Trent, still holds out manfully.

The rebels have established a picket station, at the poor-house, within rifle shot of Fort Totten, and within hailing distance of the city.

This morning, at three o'clock, (Tuesday, 2d inst.,) the enemy, in barges, boarded the gunboat *Underwriter*, which covered a portion of our fortifications between Fort Anderson and Fort Stevens, and, after a terrible struggle, she was captured with her officers and a large number of her crew.

Fortunately the *Underwriter* was hard aground, and this alone saved her from being carried off by the rebels.

The rebels who boarded the *Underwriter* consisted of some two hundred and fifty officers and sailors from Savannah, Ga., from whence they brought their barges by railroad.

The rebels being unable to move the *Underwriter* from her position, set her on fire, and the flames communicating to her magazine she was blown into fragments.

LATER.

Newbern, Tuesday, Feb. 2—4 o'clock P. M.

Nearly two-thirds of the crew of the *Underwriter* are safe.

Acting Master Allen and all the officers of the vessel, except the Third Assistant Engineer, Mr. Allen, are captured.

Allen and a large number of the crew while being conveyed away by the enemy in a barge, seized the rebel officer and his men, and came safely into port.

The *Underwriter* had, before she was attacked, sent a boat's crew on a reconnoissance, and did not for a moment suppose that the returning boat contained an enemy. They did not discover their mistake until it was too late.

It is reported that the rebels are also moving on to Washington and Plymouth, and that they are receiving large reinforcements. All are confident that the enemy will attempt a desperate assault on Newbern to-night.

It is just reported that our railroad communication with Beaufort is interrupted by the rebels.

Brigadier General J. N. Palmer, who is now in command, is making every exertion to receive the enemy.

LATEST.

Tuesday Evening—7 o'clock.

Newport is in possession of the rebels, which cuts off our communication with Beaufort.

This also gives the rebels the command of the approaches to Newbern by the Neuse River, should they choose to fortify its banks.

The spirits of our men are good.

The impression is that Newbern will stand a long siege.

The following men-of-war are at the Portsmouth, Va., Navy-yard: the *Dakotah*, *Keystone State*, *Montgomery*, *Fah Kee*, *Kansas*, *Calypso*, and others.

The *Dakotah* sails to-day on a cruise.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

Expedition to Charlotte Harbor.

Boston, Saturday, Feb. 6.

A private letter from Charlotte Harbor, Fla., Jan. 20, states that a number of troops under Gen. Woodbury had arrived at Ponta Rosa, their object being to cut off the large supply of beeves the rebels are taking from Florida, which are at the rate of fifteen hundred per week. The expedition is guided by Lieut. Crane, who was a Commissary in the United States Army during the war in Florida, and who resided there until the rebellion broke out, when he was obliged to leave on account of his Union sentiments. Lieut. Crane says he intends to take possession of Fort Myers, on the Caloosahatchie River, and make it a rallying point for Union men, as well as a good base of operations.

The Capture of Gen. Scammon, etc.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Feb. 6.

By an arrival from Kanawha, we learn the particulars of the capture of Gen. Scammon and Staff, and the burning of the steamer *Levi*.

The *Levi* was lying at Winfield, on the west side of the river, when thirty-five guerrillas, during Wednesday night, appeared on the opposite shore, thirteen of whom crossed in a skiff and took possession of the boat, capturing Gen. Scammon and forty soldiers and officers, all of whom were asleep. The guerrillas afterward burned the boat.

All on board were paroled except Gen. Scammon and three other officers. The prisoners were mounted and sent off into the interior.

Our forces had started in pursuit.

Volunteers for the War.

Albany, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 6.

The New-York Forty-third and Ninety-third Volunteers left here to-day for the seat of war, their furloughs having expired.

The Crittenden and McCook Court of Inquiry.

Louisville, Ky., Saturday, Feb. 6.

The Crittenden and McCook Court of Inquiry is still in session. The proceedings are not allowed to be made public until after the adjournment.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURGH.

Interesting Extracts from Our Foreign Files.

THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE INFANT PRINCE.

THE DANO-GERMAN DISTURBANCE.

OTHER CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The steamer *Edinburgh* arrived early yesterday morning, from Liverpool Jan. 20, and from Queenstown Jan. 21. Our files by this arrival are fuller, although no later than those previously received; and the more important news has of course been anticipated by the telegrams from Halifax, but we find the following interesting details of intelligence:

A telegraphic dispatch from Rome states that the Pope has given an audience to 300 Catholics who had come to declare their devotedness to his Holiness. Pius IX., in his reply, said that he was resolved to leave intact to his successors the rights which had been placed in his hands, and that he would never give his adhesion to any treaty which might tend to weaken them.

Galignani of Jan. 21 states that the Archduke Maximilian has arrived at Vienna from Miramare, and alighted at the Imperial Palace.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

HARBOR DEFENCE.

THE OBSTRUCTIONS AT CHARLESTON.

Capt. Tyler, R. E., read an interesting paper at the Royal United Service Institution on Monday evening, Jan 18, upon "Spithead and Harbor Defence." In the course of his remarks he said:

Strange it was, after all the labor and money that had been expended in other quarters, that the waters of Spithead and the harbor of Portsmouth should still be absolutely without any special and sufficient means of protection either from direct attack or from distant bombardment. As that was the case, an evening at that institution could hardly be better bestowed than in a discussion of the means best adapted for their defence. This subject combined naval and military considerations of great importance, including on the one hand various questions as to the future of naval operations in the attack, and on the other, the means generally that should be employed for the defence of coasts, harbors and roadsteads. The importance of the position strategically, both in a naval and military point of view, was then referred to, and the problem to be solved was thus stated: How could our enemies best be kept out of the waters between the Isle of Wight and the south coast of England without obstruction to the ingress and egress of our own and friendly vessels; and how could we best secure the capture or destruction within those waters of any hostile vessel that might gain entrance by stratagem or otherwise, without risk to our own vessels lying in the roadstead. There were three passages by which an enemy might attempt to force an entrance: (1,) by the Needles passage, of which the entrance was 1,000 yards wide near Hurst Castle: (2.) by the main channel into Spithead, which is about 1,200 yards wide near the Warner Light; (3,) by floating over the Horse Sand at high water, when the passage was 3,600 yards wide, between the Horse Elbow Buoy and the Langston Bar, and the same distance between the Horse Buoy and the main land. No mode of defence could be considered perfect which did not provide for all the modes of attack. A chart was exhibited of Charleston and its harbor, showing in dark blue those parts of the roadstead and the main channel, and leading to it, in which there was a depth at low water of 18 feet and upwards; and a description of the Federal attack was given. It was pointed out in reference to this attack, that the only Federal vessel (the *Keokuk*,) which ventured within 700 yards of Fort Sumter, or Fort Moultrie, was obliged to be withdrawn in a sinking condition, and afterwards sank from the damage which she had sustained. The 11-inch guns had proved too much for the 11-inch plates which composed the turrets of the monitors. *These turrets and the port-stoppers were effective principally in preventing the guns from being worked. The pilot-houses prevented observation. The Federal vessels were altogether as complete a failure as their antagonists could have desired.* The reports of their officers, which had recently been sent to Congress by Secretary Welles, confirmed the worst estimate we had formed of them. The Confederate obstructions were required, after all, to do very little. Only one vessel, the *Weehawken*, whose screw caught a hawser, was directly affected by them. The others, after being checked in their progress, were thrown into partial confusion and diverted from their original course. The *Ironsides* refused to obey her rudder in the tide way; the other vessels were brought up, partly by collision with the *Ironsides*, partly by the necessity of keeping them together, and half an hour's fire from the Confederate batteries completed their discomfiture. All honor was due to the Southerners for their gallant defence; and might their city avoid the dire results that capture would entail upon it! But however sacred to its inhabitants it was not a place of first-rate strategetical importance; and as to the capabilities of its harbor, they were far less than those even of the Southampton Water, and bore but a small proportion to those of the inland waters, now under consideration, between Spithead and the Needles. The Confederates were able to obstruct their channels without inconvenience. They were narrow and shallow, and were not required for their own use, except for the passage of a peculiar class of vessels, and afforded facilities for defence by a succession of forts and batteries, which left no haven in the interior for any vessel which might succeed in passing the entrance. The distance between the Isle of Wight and the main land was, on the other hand, much too great to admit of a system of defence. The succession of forts and batteries in progress to defend the Needles passage was analogous to those at Charleston; but this passage was not suitable for obstructions, in consequence of the strong tide running through it, even if it were desirable to employ them; and the entrance to Spithead could not be defended in the same manner, because the distance from Southsea Castle and Gillkicker Point on the north, to Nettleston Point and Southsea Castle on the south, were respectively 7,000 and 5,000 yards. The different systems of defence that had been proposed for the defence of Spithead were then reviewed.

RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

ARREST OF AN "AMERICAN CONTRACTOR."

From the Western Star, Jan. 18.

Mr. Patrick H. Ferny, of Lissnagry, near Loughrea, who emigrated to America about thirteen years since, returned to this country on Thursday, the 7th instant, for the purpose, as he alleges, of engaging two or three thousand laborers to work on railways and in coal mines, to whom, if eligible—"being young and able-bodied"—he would give an attested passage to America, and permanent work, at high and remunerative wages, on the Boston, Hartford, and Erie, the Webster and Inthridge, and the C. W. W. Railroads, Massachusetts, and in the Franklin coal mines in Pennsylvania, and various other works now in progress in that country. The police authorities in Loughrea having obtained information that this "contractor's" real intentions were not exactly to procure laborers for the American civil service, but rather to kidnap and lead away and astray into the American army more of the unthinking and unwary of Her Majesty's liege Irish subjects, he was arrested at the house of Patrick Walsh, in Lisnagry, on the night of Friday, the 8th, or nearly on Saturday morning, by a joint party of the Loughrea and Dalystown police, and conveyed from thence to the constabulary barrack, Loughrea, and, in the course of the day, was brought before the Marquis of Clanricarde and Lord Dunkellin, in the Market-square. All the manuscript and printed documents found on the person of the prisoner and in his trunks were submitted to the noble Marquis, who, having attentively perused them, said that he saw nothing criminal in them, but that he had well grounded suspicion as to the real objects of the prisoner, and cautioned him to be careful that in his present mission he did not infringe on the laws of the country; however, there was nothing in the case that he could now see to warrant the prisoner's detention, and therefore ordered his discharge, remarking at the same time that the police would have instructions to watch his movements. P. Hobart, Esq., County Inspector, and H. M. Harvey, Esq., S. I., were present; also, Thomas Denis O'Farrell, Esq., Crown Solicitor.

From the Galway Express, Jan. 19.

The town of Galway has been considerably enlivened this week by a visit of an Irish-American, a native of Loughrea, who has kindly offered to take out to America, free, as many able-bodied men as he can procure. As soon as the object of the visit of Mr. Ferny (for such is his name) was known, large numbers of laborers proceeded to his quarters, anxious to be booked. He stated that he had been commissioned by a railway contracting company to engage as many laborers as he could in Ireland to work on railways. On their arrival, a sum of £2 per head is to be paid them, to procure an outfit, and 8s. a day is promised them on their arrival at their destination, but where that is we have not been able to learn. Each man is to have 2s. per day stopped out of his salary to reimburse his employers for the expense incurred. Large numbers are said to have entered their names on these terms. In Loughrea, Mr. Ferny is said to have procured over 250 men, and in Galway, although the booking only commenced on Friday, more than 200 are said to have got their names enrolled. Whether these men are engaged as *bona fide* laborers or otherwise it is impossible to determine. It is said that Mr. Ferny was arrested under the Enlistment Act, in Loughrea, on suspicion of enlisting for the Federal army; but, as no proof could be had, he was acquitted.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

A Queenstown correspondent of the *Dublin Express*, writing on Friday, Jan. 15, says: "The good fortune which has attended recent attempts to run the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., has caused a small crowd of shipping lately to leave Liverpool and Glasgow, ostensibly bound for a neutral port, but really bent on carrying supplies to those who are willing to pay cent per cent for 'soft goods,' and a high premium for certain kinds of 'hardware.' The steamers are so constructed, being shallow and without much breadth of beam, that they are unable to keep out in stormy weather. The recent gale has had the effect of driving in two of these craft, and, from their fancy, yacht-like build, one would say that their former plying on the Clyde was more suitable than the Atlantic in January weather. A few weeks since a slight craft came in so battered and shaken that men worked day and night to complete the extensive repairs, and in the end some of the crew deserted rather than proceed. The *Fairy*, which was up the river in dock for repairs, has come down, and has now steam up, and will probably sail to-night. It was amusing last week to see a 20-knotter Clyde boat tacking about the entrance of the harbor, waiting for darkness and the disappearance of a suspicious hull to the westward. The *Julia* sailed before daylight this morning, so low in the water that her red and green lights could scarcely be seen in the dip of the sea. These boats are deeply laden, and the Captains were most zealous in keeping strangers from going on board. The principal officers come from the 'Land of Cakes,' but most of the crews are natives of the Gem of the Sea, whose sons compose the greater part of the hands of almost every vessel touching here, no matter where from or on what errand; indeed, it is extremely probable that if the muster-roll of the *Flying Dutchman* were called over, the majority of hands would hail from the Emerald Isle."

AN AMERICAN ADVENTURER.

FRAUD ON THE POLISH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* in Poland, says: A few days since I learnt the sequel of a most discreditable history, which attaches to a British subject, who succeeded in taking in the National Government, a task which is none of the easiest. In the early part of last Spring, an individual of the name of Rocheblave arrived at Cracow from America, and attracted considerable attention by giving out that he had given up the command of, I forget which Arkansas regiment, in order to be free to fight for Poland. He professed to have been present at any number of engagements, and declared his considerable military experience at the disposal of the National Government. It was difficult to make out the nationality of this hero, (for he spoke all languages indifferently well,) including Polish. It came out however, by degrees, that his father was a British Canadian, who had married a Polish lady. After insinuating himself into general favor at Cracow, Mr. Rocheblave was requested to proceed to Posen to take the command of a detachment forming in the grand duchy, which stood in much need of experienced officers. On his arrival at Posen, he was received with open arms by the inhabitants, and hospitably entertained for some weeks, while preparations were making for the equipment of the detachment in question. When all was ready, a sum of 1,000 roubles was confided to Mr. Rocheblave, for the payment of such of the insurgents as should be reduced to the necessity of serving for pay. On the appointed day he took leave of his entertainers, to put himself at the head of the band which was ready to cross the frontier. However, instead of taking the road to Russian Poland, he thought better of it, and decamped with the 1,000 roubles—it is supposed returning to America, as nothing has since been heard of him.

THE ALEXANDRA CASE.

WHY BUT PART OF THE JUDGMENTS WERE PUBLISHED.

The correspondent of the Gloucester *Journal* says, in reference to the reports of the judgments in this case: "It was noticed as evidence of the high character of the *Times*, that the whole of the judgments were given in extenso, while the other papers published close condensations of the opinions of Barons Channell and Pigott, giving those of the Chief Baron and Mr. Baron Bramwell in full. An explanation of this is really necessary. The whole of the judgments were written and read by their Lordships. Before the proceedings commenced application was made by the gentlemen engaged in reporting the case for the daily papers for a copy of each judgment, and it was announced that the gentleman who represented the *Times* in the court had received the requisite documents; it being understood that this was done without prejudice to any other paper. It was accordingly arranged by the *Times'* representative that he would afford the requisite facilities for copying the judgments, and he kept his word so far as those of the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Baron Bramwell were concerned; but although he had the whole of them given to him at the same time, he, from some cause or other, did not furnish those of Mr. Baron Channell and Mr. Baron Pigott at all, and therefore the reporters of the other papers were compelled at the last moment to do as well as they could in an emergency. This singular mistake on the part of the *Times'* representative must have caused some annoyance to the junior Judges, whose opinions, being adverse to those of the others, were of no small importance to the public, all of whom do not read the *Times*.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

A CIRCULAR FROM REV. DR. MACNALLY.

From the Freeman's Journal.

Most Rev. Dr. MacNally, Lord Bishop of Clogher, with that promptitude and thought which distinguishes his every act, has issued the annexed circular to his clergy:

Bishop's Residence, Monaghan, Jan. 19, 1864.

Rev. Dear Sir: The death of the Most Rev. Dr. Hughes, the great Archbishop of New-York, will be everywhere felt as a loss to the whole Catholic Church; but his Lordship having been a native of this diocese, with which he always kept up the most intimate connection, and born in the parish of Clogher itself, County Tyrone, the loss is truly a domestic one. We, therefore, appoint Wednesday, the 3d of February next, for the month's mind, at which we wish all the clergy of the diocese to assist, and as many of the laity as can conveniently, at the old Catholic Parish Church of Monaghan. On the day mentioned the solemn Office and Mass for the Dead will commence, we hope, at 10 o'clock.

I remain, dear Rev. Sir, yours faithfully.

† C. MACNALLY.

AN ODD BEQUEST.

From the Manchester Examiner, Jan. 18.

At the Mansion House, London, on Saturday, the Lord Mayor, upon taking his seat, said that he had received a communication from the American Consul at Paris apprising him that a naturalized citizen of the United States, who died lately at Marseilles, had bequeathed to the Lord Mayor of London a considerable sum, to be apportioned by him at discretion among the families of persons in this country who had been impoverished by the bankruptcy of the Spanish Government. The letter was as follows:

United States Consulate, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, 60, Paris, Jan. 11.

To His Honor the Lord Mayor of London:

Sir:—I have the honor to inclose a certified copy of what purports to be the last will and testament of the late Mateo Lopez, a naturalized citizen of the United States, who died at Marseilles on the 11th ult. One of the clauses of this instrument places at the disposition of the Lord Mayor of London, £3,867, deposited with Lizardi & Co., bankers, of your city, to be distributed among such poor families—English, I presume—as have suffered in their fortunes by the bankruptcy of the Spanish government. Upon searching his papers no more recent or other will has been found than the inclosed, which was written entirely with his own hand, and deposited with Messrs. Mitjans & Co., his bankers, in this city, the head of which house was present, with two witnesses, when it was opened at this Consulate. I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully yours,

JOHN BIGELOW, United States Consul.

A REBEL CLUB.

The programme, officials, &c., of this association are advertised in the *Saturday Review*. Mr. Lindsay, M. P., and Mr. James Spence (the Confederate "agent" at Liverpool) are on the committee, and Mr. Beresford Hope is the Chairman. The association is to "serve as the rallying-point in London of all who believe that the dignity and interest of Great Britain will best be consulted by speedily and cheerfully recognizing a brave people sprung from ourselves, speaking our language, heretofore organized for internal government into well-established sovereignties, now confederated under a stable central administration, and claiming recognition in accordance with those principles of British policy which have always been more inclined to help the oppressed than to justify and abet the oppressor, and ever to respect an unanimous national will."

ENGLAND.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE INFANT PRINCE.

"SLOBBERING LOYALTY."

From the Spectator.

The wonderful clumsiness exhibited by most Englishmen in the management of a pageant is not, perhaps, hard to explain. A class essentially untheatric is set to do theatric work, and naturally enough, breaks down. But why Englishmen should so often make a burlesque of the expression of a loyalty which they really feel, is much harder to understand. There is nothing theatric in the matter; the men who profess their reverence for monarchy are quite ready, if need be, to die or be taxed in its defence, and many of them are conscious of a personal as well as a political reverence for the throne, and yet when they have to express that feeling they almost invariably break down. Sometimes they simply talk nonsense, but the usual impulse is to fall out of the language of ordinary or of ceremonial life into a vein of greasy adulation, or of flowery compliment which would disgrace Asiatics, and which, royalty being in England decently cultivated, can inspire nothing in its objects but disgust. There can be no doubt, for example, that the birth of a son to the Prince of Wales is an event at which the great majority of Englishmen are very heartily pleased. They like all they hear of the Prince and all they see of the Princess, they have a cordial respect for a family under which England has prospered beyond all historic precedent, and they have a feeling deeper than all this toward the Queen herself. The reflective among them feel, moreover, that even if England's existence is not bound up with her dynasty, her political prosperity is, that failing a line singularly deficient in collaterals, the balanced Constitution of Great Britain would be in the most imminent danger. No one who remembers the extreme emotion felt even by statesmen at the death of Princess Charlotte will doubt that this dread is a real one, and though the chance of failure seems at present but remote, the security is very often much exaggerated. Of the Queen's sons only one is married; the daughters nearest to the succession are married to men who will be sovereign princes, perhaps *the* circumstance which would most detract from the popularity of an English Queen; of the Cambridge House, but one member is married, and she has but one child, and against the Cumberland branch there exists a dislike the force of which the older generation of politicians would be exceedingly sorry to test. The birth of an heir to an heir, the continuance of the succession in a direct and an English line, is, therefore, a real political good, an occurrence on which those who desire to see the monarchy perpetuated—say all Englishmen except the odd hundreds—may fairly and visibly congratulate themselves and each other. The feeling of the masses, also, who see nothing of all this, is exceeding healthful, for the throne is the first *nexus* of English society, and the love borne to its occupant has been for ages a test of English content with the system under which they live. But the feeling being so real and so honest, and so well justified, why should it be so hard to express it sensibly? On the present occasion, everybody, from the doctors down to the sellers of broad sheets—except, we are most happy to say, the Prince of Wales himself—descended into the abysses of fustian. The bulletin writers of the telegraph may be excused, but the bulletin writing doctors might know better than to write nonsense about the princess being happily delivered of a "prince," as if the word meant something epicene, or a new species of being. We thought Thackeray had put down this form of imbecility when he sang the ballad of the "Duke and Prince Arthur:"

> "Then Mrs. Lily, the nuss,
> Toward them steps with joy;
> Says the brave old Duke, 'Come, tell to us,
> Is it a gal or a boy?'
>
> Says Mrs. L. to the Duke,
> 'Your grace, it is a *prince*.'
> And at that nuss' bold rebuke
> He did both laugh and wince."

The Prince of Wales himself rebuked this nauseous rubbish by announcing, officially, to the Mayor of Windsor, that the Princess had "been safely delivered of a fine boy, and both were doing well." He felt, we doubt not, what flunkeys cannot be made to see, that in great events homeliness is dignity, that when the fate of Germany hung on the birth of a son to the Emperor Frederic, the mode in which Maria Theresa announced the event was more stately than any verbal flourish. She rushed into her box at the theatre, exclaiming to the audience, "Fritz has a boy!" and the whole assembly acknowledged, by one burst of emotion, their sympathy with her genuineness. Custom deadens the sense of absurdity; but change the form just a little, and it will be perceived. Imagine the announcement that the Princess "had just been delivered of a royal highness," or a Queen of a being ready equipped with all the titles belonging to a Prince of Wales! We do not belong to those who think that the ceremonial of the monarchy is unimportant, still less with those who agree with a well-known correspondent of *Le Temps*, that the marriage of the heir to the throne is merely "the wedding of a young man to a young woman," but the child of an Emperor at the moment of birth is boy or girl, and no more. To dissociate etiquette from nature and common sense is to insure its ultimate destruction. It is bad enough to see in the papers, "the lady of Blank Smith, Esq., of a son;" but even the English middle class, except when writing of royalty, do not stultify themselves by saying the "lady of Blank Smith, Esq., of a young gentleman." Yet that is not more rediculous than the use of prince for boy, when the simple object is to mark sex, and we do trust reporters in future will take a lesson from the highly-placed gentlemen they think it their duty to beslobber.

HIS NAME AND TITLE.

From the Court Journal.

Some curiosity exists as to the name and title of the young Prince, some asserting that it will be Prince Albert Edward of Wales, whilst others think that he will receive some such designation as Duke of Cornwall or Duke of Gloucester. No doubt, however, exists that his juvenile Royal Highness will, like his father, be named Albert Edward; but it is, perhaps, not so universally known that the name by which the Prince of Wales will ascend the throne, (may the day be far distant!) will be King Edward VII. It is said that this was the express wish of the late Prince Consort, who thought that Albert I. would hardly sound congenial to the English ear. It has, however, grown congenial enough since his demise, through the respect we pay to the memory of the good Prince. Unless the infant son of the Prince of Wales receive some special title by creation, it appears uncertain what he will be called. For the nearest precedent we must go back about 125 years, when there was a Sovereign, a Prince of Wales, and an eldest son of the Prince of Wales all living. That eldest son, afterward George III., was then called Duke of Edinburgh, that being one of the inferior titles borne by his father, Frederick, Prince of Wales. If this precedent be followed in the present instance, the infant prince will be called Earl of Dublin, that being the only inferior title of the present Prince of Wales which is not inalienably attached to him as eldest son of the reigning sovereign. In default of this or some other title by creation, it would seem he would be called Prince Albert of Wales.

THE MOTHER.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

London, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1864.

You see that the doctors have ceased issuing bulletins about the Princess. I am told that her progress to convalescence has been marvelously rapid, and that it is almost practically complete. *On dit*, that she submitted very reluctantly to the obligations of etiquette in the matter of wet-nursing the baby. The Prince of Wales would, it is said, have willingly indulged the natural wish of a young mother. But court traditions were too strong even for the royal personages, who are supposed, not always truly, to be absolute masters in their own households. Persons who retail the gossip of the said household are loud and unanimous in praise of the exemplary attention shown by the Prince of Wales to his young wife.

THE GRANDMOTHER.

From the Manchester Examiner, Jan. 20.

On Monday last Her Majesty planted an oak in the grounds of Frogmore House to commemorate the happy event of the birth of the young Prince, and, before leaving Windsor, Her Majesty expressed her high appreciation of Dr. Brown's skill and attention, and has also been graciously pleased to present to that gentleman a very valuable garnet ring set with diamonds, in acknowledgment of his services.

THE NEWS IN DENMARK.

From the Dagblad.

The news that the Princess Alexandra has just given birth to a prince has introduced a ray of happiness into the royal family, who acutely feel the weight of the painful (political) situation. The Danish nation, full of the warmest sympathy with the young and lovely Princess, sincerely shares the joy produced by this happy message.

THE SURPRISE.

From the Freeman's Journal.

The infant prince, the son of the Prince of Wales, was, it is said, wrapped in wadding, until flannel from Windsor Castle and baby linen from Marlborough House could be obtained.

PUNCH ON THE PRINCE.

Mr. *Punch* thinks that the most appropriate title for the little Prince would be "Duke of Cornwall," seeing that he must necessarily remain so long a minor (miner.)

LONDON GOSSIP.

London, Monday, Jan. 18, 1864.

THE CLUBS.

There are two or three additions pretty certain to be made shortly to the lists of the London clubs. A junior Atheneum has been long talked of. The old club is not only full, but so many names are put down for ballot that a new candidate can form no reasonable hope of obtaining admission for several years. Besides, the club has to a great extent lost its original character. In this, indeed, it has gone through the process which seems inevitable with literary clubs in London. As soon as they become famous the "big-wig" or "swell" element creeps in; they gradually assume a selectness which is exercised for the most part at the expense of the class for whom they were originally intended; and by degrees they rise or fall—whichever expression you like to have—into mere ordinary West-end clubs. Both the Atheneum and the Garrick have, no doubt, many literary men amongst their numbers; but it can hardly be said that in either literature is the predominating element. Great dignitaries in Church and State, bishops and judges, give the tone to the one. The "swell" is predominant at the other. The Atheneum is, moreover, behind the times in many points of club management, and is altogether the victim of "old fogyism." A junior Atheneum becomes, therefore, quite a natural project, and it is one which promises to be realized at no very distant date. Started under influential patronage, both in a social and literary point of view, it will no doubt commence operations as a very pleasant and agreeable place of resort, and possess at the outset a thoroughly distinctive character. That it will permanently retain it, I very much doubt. Another club, whose organization is already far advanced, is the "Junior University." The reason for originating this is very similar to that which has led to the project I have already discussed. The "University" is in a state of trepidation; young men coming up from the universities, in vain clamor for admission. They have no chance of being balloted for until years have elapsed since they left Oxford or Cambridge; and the club itself, composed, as it is, of elderly men who took their degrees in a period anterior to the movements which have lately regenerated both the old Universities, is quite out of harmony with the present tone of University thought and feeling. A movement has, therefore, arisen amongst the younger graduates for a club of their own. I understand that some 600 members have already been obtained, and the project is already so near realization that the home of the new club is almost if not quite fixed upon. This is likely to be in a building erected on the site of the old Thatched House Tavern, in St. James-street—next door to the Conservative Club. The word "university" will, I understand, receive a more liberal interpretation in the new than it has hitherto had in the old club, members of the London University being admitted on an equal footing with those of the more ancient institutions.

THE SHAKESPEARIAN COMMITTEE.

I am glad to find that a better spirit seems to be at work amongst the Shakespearian Committee. There seems, from all I can gather, reason to hope that the painful dissensions which have threatened to mar the success of the work which they have in hand will not recur. The spirit of cliqueism, which undoubtedly was at one time rampant in its councils, has been pretty well exercised by the presence and the active intervention of many men of high character and literary standing, who are thoroughly free from any connections which can fetter their independence or bias their judgment. There is no question that the management has not only nominally but really, passed out of the hands of those who so narrowly escaped bringing the whole affair to grief. The danger of those who are nominally responsible, leaving everything to two or three busy bodies, has been felt in time, and the unfortunate result of this course of proceeding has given a warning which will not, I think, need repetition; and I think that, as now constituted and working, the body is fairly entitled to the confidence of the Shakespeare-loving public. How far the programme, upon which they have partially decided is a wise one, is altogether a different matter. In some points I confess it seems to be questionable. The idea of a national holiday, for instance, is generally regarded outside purely literary circles as simply absurd.

THE TIMES.

The boasted supremacy of the *Times* is, I hear, likely to be exposed to much severer competition than it has been for some years past in one important department. The enormous expense of a large staff of parliamentary reporters was one of the great difficulties which pressed with severity upon the bulk of the London press in their unprosperous condition previous to the repeal of the paper duties. It had to be met by a sacrifice of efficiency, and reducing the corps to a point at which they were unequal to dealing adequately with a great debate. The period of trial was, however, now passed. I suppose there never was a time when the London daily press was so prosperous. And under these favorable circumstances I understand that two at least of your metropolitan cotemporaries are about to increase the strength of their parliamentary corps, with a view, no doubt, of competing on fairer terms with the leading journal in the only department in which superiority has of late been uncontested, and, I fear, I must admit, incontestable.

SCANDAL AND CRIME.

A PRINCE ACCUSED OF ADULTERY.

The London *Star* reports the case of "Yeatman vs. Yeatman," as follows:

In this case the petitioner, who is a barrister, brought a suit for divorce, on the ground of his wife's adultery with Prince Hohenlohe, to which the respondent pleaded denial and willful desertion, and the case was tried before the late Judge Ordinary. The jury found for the respondent on both issues, and the Judge Ordinary refused to grant a rule *nisi* for a new trial. The petitioner now appealed against the decision of the Judge Ordinary.

Sir J. P. Wilde read the evidence, which has already been published at length, and from which it appeared that in 1862 the respondent was residing apart from her husband at a place near Heidelberg, where she was visited by Prince Hohenlohe, but it was also deposed that she had previously been deserted by the petitioner, from whom she had been separated for some years.

Mr. Yeatman, the petitioner, was heard this morning in support of the appeal, and contended that a great deal of irrelevant matter had been introduced at the trial, and that there was no imputation cast on the credibility of his witnesses, who were persons of respectability.

Sir J. P. Wilde called the learned counsel's attention to the fact that great stress was laid by the other side upon the improbability of the story told by the witnesses in support of the adultery. It would naturally be supposed that the respondent would have endeavored to conceal her misconduct, but she was represented as throwing open the bedroom door where the Prince was lying on the bed.

Mr. Yeatman begged to remind the learned Judge that his wife was stated to have been insane, and he maintained that no respectable woman would have admitted a man of rank into her private apartments. He contended, further, that as the respondent was in a strange place, where she was unknown, and being dazzled probably by the rank of her seducer, she did not take precautions to hide her misconduct, and there was nothing improbable in the statement of the witness as to her throwing open the bedroom door as described.

Mr. Justice Keating observed that from the notes of the evidence, it appeared that the respondent had two rooms on the third floor of the house where she lodged. He observed, also, that it was rather inconsistent that the woman of the house should have served the parties with breakfast, and allowed the respondent to remain after what she had witnessed.

Mr. Yeatman said that probably the woman did not consider that there was any responsibility devolving on her with reference to her lodgers, or perhaps there might be greater laxity of morals in Germany than in this country. Besides, the respondent was under notice to leave, and it was not shown that according to the law of Germany a landlord was entitled to turn out a lodger merely on the ground of having committed adultery.

After some further observations as to the adultery, the learned counsel proceeded to the next issue—namely, and argued that there was a misdirection on the part of the late Judge Ordinary which necessarily affected the verdict of the jury in regard to both issues. It was proved at the trial the respondent was made an allowance, and that the separation was an amicable arrangement, but the late Judge Ordinary laid down as a rule that the separation in this case amounted to willful desertion, which, according to the Act of Parliament, was illogical.

Mr. Karslake, Q. C., and Mr. Stavely Hill were counsel for the respondent, and the former was about to address the court, but the learned Judge Ordinary said it was unnecessary.

The court then dismissed the appeal, the learned Judges being unanimous in opinion.

AN UNFORTUNATE HUSBAND.

A barrister commenting in the *Times* upon the defects of the present law of divorce, gives the following case from the records of the court: From the evidence given in a suit between Mr. and Mrs. A., it appeared that Mr. A. had been frequently committing adultery with their friend Mrs. B.; whereupon Mrs. B. boldly anticipates her husband by forthwith presenting a petition for a divorce, on the ground of alleged cruelty and adultery on his part. Mr. B., of course, pleads, denying the charges and alleging Mrs. B's adultery with Mr. A. He also presents a petition for a divorce, to which Mrs. B. pleads denying the charge and reiterating the charges of cruelty and adultery. The suits proceed, and are both set down for hearing—the husband's suit having obtained precedence in the list. Hereupon Mrs. B. obtains an order that Mr. B. shall forthwith pay into the Registry the sum of £400 to meet her expenses in the one suit, and £300 to meet her expenses in the other; and that proceedings in Mr. A.'s suit be stayed until he had paid the money, or found security for the payment. Mr. B. being a Surgeon with a moderate practice in a provincial town, was unable to pay the money or find security. Mrs. B. applied for an attachment, which Sir Creswell felt himself compelled to grant, notwithstanding that Mr. B. made an affidavit setting forth his circumstances, and showing his utter inability to comply with the order of the court, and filed affidavits of three other persons to the effect that, since the commencement of the suits, they had, from information received, traced Mrs. B. to a house in Pimlico, and there found her in a bedroom with her alleged paramour, Mr. A. Mr. B. was attached and sent to prison; and the two suits have been standing *in statu quo* for the last two years.

FRAUD.

From the Manhattan Examiner.

A most extraordinary series of long-existent frauds has just been discovered at Sunderland. The hero of the tale is unfortunately a man who stood high in both religious and commercial circles, whose credit was almost unbounded, and whose bland manner and serious aspect was the common talk of all. This person, whose name was Kay, died very suddenly, early on the morning of New-Year's Day, on his return from the vigil which Wesleyan Methodists usually keep at the close of the year. Great grief was experienced, but no suspicion crossed the mind of anybody in Sunderland until the necessary legal proceedings had to be taken to administer the estate and wind up the partnership. Then it was discovered that for a considerable space of time the deceased had raised large sums of money by fraudulent bills of exchange. The mode adopted was most ingenious. When a Captain called to make a "draw" on account of his freightage, deceased would give him the money, and offered him a piece of paper to sign, which purported to be a receipt, although the words were always written in pencil. When the payer had gone these pencil marks were rubbed out, and the paper took the form of a regular blank bill of exchange, with the signature of an acceptor in the proper place. This was filled up by the deceased for any amount he chose, and duly discounted. How much money he thus raised is not yet known.

FRANCE.

PARISIAN LIFE.

SKATING.

The Paris correspondent of the *Post* says: "Skating is becoming a courtly amusement beyond the ice-bound regions of the North. Whilst Royal Highnesses are skating in England, Imperial Highnesses are skating in France. It will henceforward be necessary that persons, from chamberlains down to powdered footmen, should know how to dance attendance not merely in withdrawing and reception halls, but on the slippery frozen floors of lakes and ponds. Yesterday (Sunday) a new set of courtiers and household servants surrounded their Imperial Majesties, who again honored the small lake. In addition to the usual park company assembled on such occasions, the waters were surrounded by a number of the fashionable world, who evidently expected the imperial party, the court circle arriving about three o'clock. Already the skaters had mustered pretty strongly. There were German, English, American, and one or two French ladies gliding about with men companions, and there were sledges driven swiftly onward by cavaliers of the ice, containing those of the fair sex who were born in days when the ladies of France did nothing gymnastic but dance. How shall I describe the skating modes of Paris? Most of the fair creatures wear a pretty round hat, with a red or white wing, or feathers, and a veil which invites the curiosity of youthful imagination. Any gay-colored jacket, of any cut, decorated with any description of fur, is allowed; and very pretty it is to observe the animated patches of red, violet, blue, white, and black, darting about amid the gloomy great-coats and ugly caps and hats of the men. But to continue my description of the ladies' costume. Now comes the difficulty; to describe the toilette, costume, dress, robes, modes—how ought it to be called?—of what comes below the jackets, casaques, polonaises, paletots—how ought such things also to be called? Well, that portion of female covering which begins after the waist, and in our day assumes awful proportions before it hides the feet, is in the ice modes of Paris drawn up in festoons by unseen mysterious mechanical aid, leaving (and here again I feel a difficulty) very visible nearly a whole pair of stockings, which may be red or black, or, if I dare use the word in such a place, 'fancy.' Then comes the Polish boots, and then the silver skates. My limited descriptive powers are happily no longer required; but if such enchanting toilettes do not lead to holy matrimony, men's hearts are frozen as well as the waters of the Bois de Boulogne. Skating, it should be observed, in the Parisian polite world is only beginning to be fashionable. The Emperor, no doubt, learned to skate in Switzerland and England; but where did the Empress learn to glide over the ice so gracefully? Dressed in a pretty black costume, and appearing delighted with the sport, her Majesty several times, accompanied by two gentlemen not in waiting, but in going, skated amongst the moving multitude, whilst the little Imperial Prince and heir to the throne, was showing the crowd of spectators on shore that he had already become familiar with this slippery world and its accidents. There may be those who, sunning on the shores of the Mediterranean, think with commiseration just now of us living in more Northern climes; but with such a scene as I have attempted to describe—

> 'We envy not the warmer clime that lies
> In ten degrees of more indulgent skies.'

When the Emperor and Empress avail themselves of the picturesque sledge, they are generally driven about by a famous German skater. To-day a sudden thaw tells us, it may be, our icy joys are over for this year."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says: "Till yesterday there was frost enough each night to freeze the little Lac de Suresne near the race-course in the Bois de Boulogne, and there each afternoon has been the *haute volée*—not *volatile*, as I regret to say I heard lately said by a countryman—of Paris society. There might be seen the Empress, dressed like a Russian Princess, now skating with M. Stevens, artist—an artist also on the ice—or with some gentleman-in-waiting, and in brown velvet, now being impelled over the smooth ice in a gilded chair, pushed by a Pole in a pink jacket. Here, too, was the Emperor, calmly skating, surrounded by his subjects, or amusing himself by driving forward with immense rapidity the sledge of Mme. de Gailliffet, who, habited as usual, in a costume of some 'period,' and I presume country, looked very well, and very much pleased. Rising from his ornamented chair comes the Child of France, to join in the fun, a professor of skating in attendance. Hundreds of others, men, women and children, skating, sledging, sliding and falling, all dressed in some gaudy color—around the lake an admiring and applauding crowd, and above a clear bright sky. The Bois on such a day is a thing to be seen. I have spoken of dress. Perhaps, it is on account of the shortness of the carnival—the licensed season of masquerading—that every lady in Paris is more or less *en costume*. You think I exaggerate. What, then, do you say to a Countess at a ball in a white satin dress, over which was a blue velvet dresscoat, trimmed with swan's down; on her feet boots equally trimmed; and on her hands a muff, which she slipped up her arm when she danced? Well, she bears a great Polish name; so perhaps this is the 'immense sympathy with that unhappy nation, groaning in chains'—she wore chains, too, and fetters of gold on her arms—of which I have had occasion to write before. This reminds me of the ball given by the Baroness Haussman, at the Hôtel de Ville, on Thursday last. Having been, in my younger days, of rather a saltatory disposition, I have naturally danced in many capitals of Europe. Like Mr. Isaac Hawkins Brown, 'I have danced before the Queen of Naples'—though, I hope, not grotesquely—and other magnates. I have seen many ball-rooms, public and private, but never have I seen so splendid a palace as that in which the wife of the Senator Préfet of the Seine received her friends. Three thousand guests circulated, with no more crowd than there is usually at a dinner party, through galleries bright with a thousand lamps, and amidst parterres of flowers of every clime and every season, till they reached the ball-room, where, beneath the radience of twenty-four candelabras, and to the strains of Strauss and one hundred and thirty performers, the dancers found their proper place. And now, with great delicacy, I approach my next subject. Standing looking at the long line of dancers then advancing and retiring to the music of 'Ernani,' my eye detected a change; the ladies looked taller, thinner, more active—what could it be? French nature or Strauss' band? As I studied this point, a waltz, 'Le Zèphir du Sud,' struck up, a hundred couples started, and then the veil fell from my eyes, and I perceived that crinoline was no more—that, too, had fallen—*les danseuses se font maigres*. Having seen this, I retired, and there were only 2,999 persons left in the hospitable halls of Haussman. *Apropo*, there is a new dance just imported from Baden, and called 'Radenowitz'—more sympathy with Poland. I have not yet seen it; but shall take an early course of lessons from M. Perrin, in order to be able to describe it to your readers."

THE DENISH QUESTION.

THE DANNEWERK.

In a letter from Flensburg we have the following account of the "Dannewerk," the great bulwark of Schleswig: "The Dannewerk is of very ancient origin. It is situate at the extreme southern part of the duchy of Schleswig, and is now an enormous earthwork that stretches almost across the entire country. The length of the peninsula of Schleswig-Holstein to the end of Jutland, is said to be near three hundred miles; so that it extends almost as far as the base line of our country, from the North Foreland to Land's End. The breadth of the peninsula, however, is but one-third of its length, and the Dannewerk is a fortification that reaches very nearly across the land from the German Ocean to the Baltic. This 'border wall' is said to have been erected in the ninth century, and, according to the accounts given of it in 'Olaf Tryggveson's Saga,' it was built of wood, stone and earth. In the year 937 the wall, we are told, was strengthened by Queen Tyra, whom the people, in their thankfulness for the national defence, christened Danabod, which, literally translated, means the pride of the Danes; and, as a proof of the extreme antiquity of the structure, I have myself seen at Flensburg a splendid collection of flint arrow-heads and axes which have been collected from the barrows or earth mounds in the immediate neighborhood. There were spear points wrought out of splinters of flint no thicker than paper knives, and worked sharper than the best steel. Here, too, we were shown the knuckle-bone-like stones which had been used to separate the fine layers of siliceous earth from the solid mass, and which were found embedded in these same barrows with the very flint chip beside them that the people, thousands of years before, had broken from the integrel block. Here, moreover, we saw the slabs of stone that the old Celts had used to grind their spear-heads on to the sharpest possible points, grooved with the toils of the workmen, and seeming as if they were destined to tell the present age how this wonderfully fine workmanship of the hardest possible material was executed. Indeed, in this collection of works long precedent to history, I saw arrow-heads made out of flint, hardly thicker than mother-of-pearl, and wrought as sharp as a needle. The fortress consists at the present day (without going into all the niceties of historical detail) of three enormous earthworks stretching across the entire breadth of the land; they are so arranged as to form the neck, or funnel, with a long outwork to protect the narrow channel through which the troops are ultimately intended to be driven. Toward the Baltic, or East Sea, there runs the 'Oster-Wolden' (or east rampart;) this lies toward the 'Eckenforde,' and is sometimes called the 'Camel-Dannewerk.' It is about two English miles long, the earthworks being from four feet to five feet high, and sixteen yards broad, and beset with a ditch, the depth of which varies from six feet to ten feet. Beyond this is the great bay formed by the river Schley, which is so wide that no troops could possibly attempt to pass it. Stretching immediately in front of this is the 'Kurgraben,' which is upwards of a mile in length, beginning at the end of the Selker Lake; it is from 10 feet to 12 feet broad, and from 4 feet to 6 feet high. Behind this lies the great 'Dannewerk' itself, which consists of an earthwork not less than 14 miles long. In some parts it is from 30 feet to 36 feet high, and the ramparts are from 15 feet to 20 feet broad. The whole of these earthworks are immediately in connection from one side of the peninsula to the other, with the river Treene, which falls into the Northern Ocean; so that the Danish forces have it within their power to flood not less than 64 square miles of land in front of the great bulwark of Schleswig at a [illegible] 'But,' said the Saxon soldiers to the [illegible] are the uses of the sluice-gates, in [illegible]?' On talking with the Danish [illegible] they told us they had flooded the country a fortnight before with the thinnest pellicle of ice, and let the water out immediately afterwards, so that any troops attempting to cross the country would be mowed down by the artillery like corn. Indeed, from what I heard during my stay in Schleswig, there is not the least doubt that 40,000 men could hold the Dannewerk against 100,000 opposing troops; and from what I saw myself of the fortifications, and heard from the engineers as to the means of flooding the country, either with a thin sheet of ice or slough of water, I am convinced that it would require as strong an army as united Germany could possibly muster to wrest Schleswig from Denmark."

VERY LATEST PER EDINBURGH.

Copenhagen, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The Rigsraad have commenced the discussion of the address. All parties have declared their adherence to the November Constitution, which is a pledge of the independence of Denmark.

The Saxon batallion near Kiel have suddenly received marching orders, and leave to-day for North-west Holstein, where the Saxon contingent will be concentrated.

The Austrian troops destined for Schleswig have commenced and are expected to reach Kiel tomorrow.

Count Rechberg's dispatch touches again, further on, upon the act of reform and the Frankfort deliberations to point out what great care had been taken not to encroach upon the independence of the Federal States. He admits that the Confederation is not bound by the Treaty of London, and declares that no one wishes to cause it to recognize that treaty or to adhere to it. "The clearness of the right of the Diet to adopt decision without any reference to this treaty, is such that it is superfluous to dwell upon it. But it does not follow therefrom that the Diet, urged on by over-excited public opinion, has a right to allow itself to be thrust beyond the limits of its competence."

The *Presse* of to-day publishes a leader upon the course taken by Austria and Prussia, from which the following are extracts:

"One must believe that graver reasons than jealousy at the popularity of the minor States have determined the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin to adopt such a measure. It is said, indeed, that if the policy of the minor States were allowed to take its course, it would lead directly to a conflict with France, who, as soon as the third-class States took upon themselves to act as great Powers and to conquer Schleswig for the Duke of Augustenburg, would immediately ask compensation on the Rhine, and would take it, too, without delay.

It is said, further, that if left to themselves, the minor States would not be strong enough to hold the line of the Rhine.

The loss of that line would involve the re-formation of the Rheinbund, or would engage Austria and Prussia in a war with France, a Rinish Confederation or an European war; such would be the alternative brought about by the policy of the minor States, and it is to obviate this that the great German Powers take in hand the regulation of the Schleswig-Holstein question. It seems certain that the means chosen by Austria and Prussia to prevent the outbreak of an European war, or the restoration of Rinish Confederation, do not correspond to the end which they propose. Napoleon III. is ready for all eventualities. He will turn the occupation of Schleswig by the Austro-Prussians, to account in the same way as if the Federal troops had crossed the Eider. We do not believe, however, that the Emperor of the French dreams at present of making requisitions upon the Rhine.

An Austro-Prussian army of 120,000 men which, should occupy Schleswig in a few days from now, is of itself so imposing a spectacle that one is tempted to believe the little Kingdom of Denmark will strike its flag without firing a shot, but who knows whether the King of Denmark is still at liberty to yield without running the risk of being destroyed at Copenhagen; and if he cast himself headlong into an inevitable struggle, who knows from what quarter a Great Power may come to his aid?

The situation at the same time is growing complicated, inasmuch as the Union States give signs of desiring to oppose the action of the two Great German Powers. Impotent as they are to obstruct it of themselves, who can say to what length they may be carried by a policy supported by the sympathies of all the populations of Germany.

There is not a State upon which the present position of affairs does not weigh as heavily as a ghastly nightmare; but upon none is its influence more deadening than upon Austria, for here a regeneration is suspended which might be happily accomplished by carefully husbanding all the powers of the State.

We have always declared that the task of Austria is above all else to carry out the labor of self-transformation into a constitutional state, to reëstablish order in her finances, to consolidate the internal peace of the Empire; and that, until the entire accomplishment of this task, she ought to exercise a self-denial, pushed to the utmost possible limits in order to maintain peace and to recover herself. But yet we admit that there is a limit beyond which it would be impossible for Austria to maintain peace, even in the above-mentioned conjuncture. We should be a degenerate race if we did not avow that what has recently happened to Germany upon the banks of the Eider constrains us to make war. It is not the march of our troops that terrifies us, but their destination at which we are grieved. We cannot avoid a feeling of uneasiness in seeing the current followed by public opinion, in hearing all Germany at this moment echoing with cries of anguish at the recent conduct of Austria and Prussia. *Vox populi, Vox Dei!*

The press goes on to discuss the opportuneness of the loan of ten millions florins asked by the Government to meet the costs of the Schleswig expedition. It points out to the Deputies the danger of placing the Ministry in a strait by refusing this credit, and advises them strongly not to create in Austria a similar situation to that existing in Prussia, and to grant the ten millions. The Federal Commissioners announce the appointment of Obergerichsrath Henrici, hitherto a member of the Government, to the post of President of the rural Administration, and of Count Bandissin as a member of the rural Administration.

A batallion of Hanoverian Jägers arrived here yesterday from Harburg.

It is said that the requisite preliminary arrangements have been made for the further conveyance of the Austrian and Prussian troops from Altona to Rechsburg, so that, after Thursday, 5,000 men can be sent on to the north daily.

Frankfort, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The *Europe*, of to-day, publishes an article, of which the following is a summary. The writer commences by calling attention to the negative results of English policy in the Dano-German conflict. The conference, as imagined by Earl Russell, has not come to fruition, and the project of mediation has failed.

It was easy for M. Drouyn de Lhuys to comply with the wishes of England, and to inquire upon two occasions the intentions of the German Governments. He learnt what all the world knows, viz.: that Germany would not consent to send a representative to a conference which should discuss her dispute with Denmark, and would still less accept the mediation of the Powers.

After recapitulating the various reasons which render Germany immutable in her resolution, the *Europe* attempts to show that it would be neither honest, dignified, nor useful to be mixed up with the "premature and ephemeral combinations" of Earl Russell. After these were proposed, the answer of the French Government was dictated by events. Upon the question whether France could resign herself to remain a looker-on, the *Europe*, without pronouncing itself too strongly in favor of a general congress, cites the words of a German Minister, viz.:—"To generalize questions is an excellent method for their solution; and however complicated may be the problems which irritate the European continent, they can be solved more easily than people imagine, if a large-minded and liberal mode of viewing them prevails at the debates of the conference."

The *Europe* finally points out that the great peril of the present time is European war at short notice, is war in chaos and without a programme on the part of those who plunge into it. Sensible and conscientious men are unanimous on this point, however widely divided by their political opinions. As a proof, the *Europe* publishes the tenor of a curious and confidential circular dispatch by Herr Von Rosenbach, anticipating the realization of the Emperor Napoleon's project for assembling a congress or conference upon general European affairs, adduces various reasons to show that, in case Germany should be present at this great meeting, she should not be represented by the Plenipotentiaries of Prussia, Austria, Hanover, Saxony, Wurtemberg and Bavaria, and of the Frankfort Diet, but by one single Minister, who alone should be entitled to speak in the name of the whole of Germany, to defend her interests, advocate her policy, and stipulate in favor of her future.

Kiel, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The Schleswig-Holstein Association has resolved to send in a petition to the Federal Commissioners for the speedy reëstablishment of a Holstein-Lowenburg contingent to the Federal army.

Vienna, Sunday, Jan. 17.

A note of the Bavarian Government to the Austrian Cabinet, and Count Rechberg's reply, have been published. The following is a summary of the reply:

Count Rechberg states that Austria and Prussia find themselves obliged to maintain in all points their proposition to occupy Schleswig—a proposition which goes to the extreme limit of the course permitted by the defensive character of the Germanic Confederation. In case of extremity, and in their quality of great European Powers, they would dispense with the coöperation of the Diet, and would take this pledge to preserve the rights of Germany.

Count Rechberg replies to the insinuation of Bavaria that Austria should consent to a majority of votes guiding her course in the Diet.

The Federal laws do not grant any member a right of veto, and the Emperor of Austria has declared that he would not ask such a right even after a Federal reform, but that he would recognize the legal decisions of the majority for war or for peace.

The Emperor has not altered in this determination.

But this presupposes a confederation constituted as in the past, or as the reform propositions would have constituted it. It can have no reference to a confederation adopting decisions out of pure political *convenience* without having regard to the law and to the constitution.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Particulars of the Late Expedition up the James River to Smithfield—Desperate Fighting of our Troops—Destruction of the Gunboat Smith Briggs.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

NORFOLK, Va., Tuesday, Feb. 2.

FORCES COMPRISING THE EXPEDITION.

Shortly before dark, on Saturday, an expedition started from here, under the command of Brig.-Gen. GRAHAM. It was composed of the army gunboats *Smith Briggs*, *Flora Temple*, *Gen. Jessup*, and the transport *Long Branch*, with detachments of men to the number of one hundred and fifty from the Third Pennsylvania Artillery, Twentieth New-York Cavalry, Ninety-ninth New-York and Twenty-first Connecticut Infantry.

The expedition proceeded up the James River to Logan Creek, to the small village of Smithfield. Here Capt. LEE, of the Norfolk Harbor Police, landed at about 1 o'clock on Sunday noon, with ninety men from the *Long Branch*. He took command of the party, and the boats then left to go up the Nansemond River to reconnoitre, it being understood that after Capt. LEE and his command had accomplished what they intended, they would march down to the northwestern bank of the Nansemond, and there again join the boats.

Taking a direct road for Suffolk, he penetrated the country to the distance of about four miles and a half, where, in a dense wood, he met a force of the enemy, about two hundred and fifty strong, with two 12-pound guns. Notwithstanding the inferiority of our numbers, the rebels were completely surprised, their advance guard captured, the main body driven back, and so great was their consternation that they finally retreated in the greatest confusion.

Information was then received from prisoners and darkies that there was a strong force of the enemy posted a short distance beyond, at a place called "The Mill." Their position was such that our men could not pass them on either flank, and consequently they were compelled to fall slowly back to Smithfield, which was reached about a half-hour after dark. Capt. LEE then intrenched his force on the main street of the town. Previous to this, however, as he was marching into the place, he was fired on from both sides of the road, and his advance guard of five cavalrymen, of the Twentieth New-York, was captured.

About 7½ o'clock yesterday morning the rebels made a fierce attack with their cavalry and infantry. The fight continued with great vigor until nearly 11 o'clock, when a communication came, under flag of truce, from Col. GORDON, commander of the attacking forces, for an immediate and unconditional surrender.

In order to gain as much time as possible, and thinking that in the meanwhile some assistance might come to hand, Capt. LEE sent a reply to the rebel Colonel asking for a personal interview to be granted. This was denied, and a peremptory demand was made for a surrender within five minutes. The second reply of Capt. LEE was that he would not surrender, and that if the rebel commander wanted him he would have to come and take him.

In less than a quarter of an hour he opened with four guns, beside the infantry and cavalry fire. A reply was made with a howitzer as rapidly as possible, which was kept up with great spirit until about 12½ o'clock, when Capt. LEE was so hard pressed on all sides that it became evident that he would soon have to yield.

But, in the meantime, the gunboat *Smith Briggs* hauled in sight. The position becoming untenable, the howitzer was rolled into the stream, and the men then followed along its line to reach the protection of the gunboat. They were followed by nearly a regiment of rebel infantry and cavalry, which harassed them in their flight. A stand was then made opposite the *Smith Briggs*, and a desperate engagement continued until our men were completely overpowered by the superior numbers of the enemy, which was continually augmented by the arrivals of reinforcements.

All this time the gunboat kept up a constant fire, but so great were the numbers that had to be contended with that at last our men had to give up fighting and take to the boat. To reach it, however, the poor fellows had to swim from the shore to where she lay in the stream, and in doing this many yielded up their lives to the merciless foe, who shot them as they were really drowning.

Upon reaching the boat, Capt. LEE found its Commander, ROWE, severely wounded in the throat. The engineer was also seriously wounded, and out of a crew of about fifty there were left on board hardly a half-dozen men who were not disabled. At the request of Capt. ROWE, Capt. LEE took command of the boat.

He found her to be greatly damaged from the fire of the enemy. The pilot-house was entirely demolished. The wheel could not be worked, and it was with much difficulty that the engine could be gotten to move sufficiently to propel her further out into the stream from the range of the rebel guns.

Firing was continued, and about 3 o'clock a shell from the enemy entered the boiler of the boat, and a great explosion followed. Resistance could no longer be continued, as the boat was now a mere wreck. She then surrendered, and all on board of her were prisoners. Some, to make their escape from captivity, jumped overboard, and, no doubt, the most of those who were not recaptured sealed their fate with a watery grave.

Capt. LEE, a Pamunky Indian pilot, and GEO. SMITH, a volunteer pilot, with two other men, are the only ones out of the whole party, which in the aggregate amounted to nearly one hundred and fifty, that escaped, except two others that were sent out the night before in a small boat to report the perilous situation of the force under Capt. LEE. These men were picked up near the mouth of the James River, and taken on board the flagship of the navy that is stationed there. Their mission was to go up the Nansemond River to report to Gen. GRAHAM for reinforcements, but being detained, word did not reach him as soon as the exigency of the case required.

Capt. LEE and those who escaped with him, five in all, walked about seven miles, when they fell in with the gunboats of Gen. GRAHAM going to their relief. They were taken on board of one of the boats, and reached Fortress Monroe last night about 8 o'clock.

The gunboat *Smith Briggs* is a total wreck, and what remains of her is in the possession of the rebels. Nearly all our brave men who fought so valiantly are now prisoners. The most of them are supposed to be badly wounded. The number killed is not known, but must be very large. The rebels, too, must have suffered severely, as our men fought long, persistently and to much effect.

It is surmised that, though the rebels were finally victorious, they lost at least three to our one in killed and wounded. The rebels greatly outnumbered us. They had a full regiment of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery of artillery—while our whole force engaged did not amount to over one hundred and fifty men.

During the fiercest part of the shelling two small navy boats came up and were apparently about to render assistance to the army gunboat *Smith Briggs*, when their commanding officer was shot through the breast. They then immediately retired, as the officer was evidently badly wounded.

Our men cannot be too highly praised for their valor, and it is to be greatly regretted that they suffered so much. The boats that reconnoitered the *Nansemond* returned safely.

The War in the Southwest.

A FORMIDABLE EXPEDITION MOVING DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI—COL. GRIERSON AGAIN ON THE WAR PATH.

Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

MEMPHIS, Tennessee, Jan. 29, 1864.

Corinth was evacuated, as before announced, on Monday last, everything of value in that section being brought to Memphis. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which was at the same time abandoned east of Lagrange, will to-night be evacuated from Lagrange to Memphis. The entire force that has been holding Corinth and the country between Corinth and Memphis so long, was concentrated at Memphis, and the entire infantry and artillery have gone, under command of Maj.-Gen. HURLBUT, upon boats down the river. This expedition is splendidly equipped, and started off in most excellent spirits, and in numbers that will make the rebellion tremble wherever they may go. Gen. HURLBUT and staff left Memphis on Thursday, on the steamer *Hastings*.

The whole of the Sixteenth Army Corps is in this expedition, and "more too."

A great cavalry expedition has also been organized, under Brig.-Gen. W. L. SMITH, Gen. GRANT's Chief of Cavalry, which will soon be heard from. This expedition will make an extensive raid into Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. Gen. GRIERSON, the great raider, accompanies the expedition. The force is large and well appointed, and it is expected that they will make terrible havoc along the rebel railroads, bridges, etc. Their motto will be "victory and destruction to the remains of the rebellion, or fight to the death if opposed in force." The leaders know no such thing as failure.

Thus, you see, active operations in 1864 are about to begin. The Spring campaign will be opened by the veteran troops of the Northwest in Mississippi.

Brig.-Gen. BUCKLAND has taken command of the district of Memphis. He has quite a formidable force of well-disciplined, drilled and equipped negro regiments, with some white troops.

Brig.-Gen. VEATCH accompanies Gen. HURLBUT, in command of his Fourth Division. K.

Union Men in Arkansas.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF LIEUT.-COL. CALDWELL.

Lieut.-Col. CALDWELL, detailing an expedition which he made from Benton, Ark., in the latter part of November, makes these interesting statements:

"On the evening of the 14th inst. that part of my command left at Caddo Gap reached me, together with nearly 300 loyal men who had come from the surrounding mountains to *join the Federal army*.

It is true that in this number there are a few who did not come to enter the service, but they are old gray-headed men, who are compelled to flee their homes to save themselves from being hanged by the rebels.

These people who came out with me are hardy, vigorous and resolute men; they represent every trade, pursuit, and profession of life; and in intelligence and appearance are equal to the same number of men in any country.

As soon as these loyal men reached my camp, they were furnished with arms, which had been taken along for that purpose, and put under the command of Col. ARNOLD, a resident of that region, and whom, I understand, has been commissioned to raise a regiment from the loyal men of that country. Col. ARNOLD and his men were on duty day and night. Every part of that country was visited by Col. ARNOLD in person or by his scouts. While out one night gathering in the loyal men, Col. ARNOLD, with seventeen men, came upon twenty-three rebels in camp, charged on them, killed four, captured seven, and drove the rest in confusion to the woods, capturing all their camp equipage and arms and ten horses, and retook eight Union men whom the rebels held as prisoners, and some of whom they were about to hang.

The great majority of the inhabitants of the district of country through which I marched are soundly loyal. They occupy the mountainous districts in the counties named, and from the commencement of the rebellion they have never faltered in their devotion to the old flag.

Every conceivable means have been used to force these loyal men into the rebel service; they have been hung up by scores; they have been hunted down with bloodhounds by the slaveholding rebels of Red River Valley; they have been robbed of their property, chained and imprisoned; yet amid all this persecution and suffering these people stood out, and everywhere I went through their country they greeted my column with shouts of joy. There are several hundred more loyal men in the same region of country, but further south, who are anxiously waiting for an opportunity to get out of the rebel lines and enlist in our service.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

Statements of a Refugee.

From the Boston Journal.

Our Washington correspondent forwards us the following news from Dixie, which "was obtained from a refugee who left Richmond on Saturday morning, the 29th—a New-Englander by birth, who has had to endure the hardships of rebellion, but who has at last passed through the lines and is again beneath the old flag once more. Some of the information is obtained from Southern newspapers which he brought, or from trade circulars, &c. He has been very careful not to compromise the Union men of Richmond, about some of whom indiscreet revelations have been made, and his statements may be regarded as *perfectly reliable*."

THE SOUTHERN CONSCRIPTION.

The Conscription Act is being rigidly enforced, and it is certain that President DAVIS intends to have every disposable man under arms by the 1st of March, to join in the last struggle. The "Inspector General of Conscription" is little Col. LAY, (who was Gen. SCOTT's Aid-de-Camp,) and he is at the present time located at Macon, Ga., examining the returns of clerks in the Quartermaster's, Commissary's, Surgeon-General's, Nitre and Mining, and other Departments. He has also demanded descriptive returns from all Government contractors and other persons or companies having in their employment soldiers, conscripts, or persons liable to conscription, of all such persons so employed. "The failure to furnish these reports fully and correctly," Col. LAY gives notice, "will render the parties liable to forfeit all privilege or aid from the Government in the way of details. The object of demanding the report is to scrutinize the legitimacy and reasonableness of existing details—not to withdraw any that are legitimate, or to dislocate industrial organizations of general usefulness. The reports of parties engaged in supplying the community will specify whether the profits demanded in sales have exceeded seventy-five per cent. on the cost of production."

DESERTIONS.

Surgeon CARRINGTON, Military Director of the Department of Virginia, has published an official statement of the inmates of the hospitals in the State, from September, 1862, to December, 1863, from which it appears that during that time 4,446 deserted. About the middle of January a law was passed by the Confederate Congress to prevent desertion, by declaring that any one aiding or enticing a soldier to desert, or harboring him, or purchasing his arms or clothing, shall upon conviction be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars and be imprisoned not exceeding two years. Hand-bills were posted about Richmond, signed by J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State, giving notice that no passports would be issued during the pending war to any male citizen, unless the applicants produce and file certificates from the military authorities that they are not liable to duty in the army.

FOREIGN SOLDIERS.

Foreigners in the rebel army, especially the Irish, are becoming discontented, and escaping whenever they can get an opportunity. Mrs. JOHN MITCHEL, who had arrived in Richmond with two daughters, having been nearly captured in the blockade-runner *Vesta*, had brought out a number of copies of the Dublin *Nation*, of Nov. 7. This contained a long letter from WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN to Gen. MEAGHER, which is to be republished in every paper in the Southern States. It is a long argument against the patriotic course Gen. MEAGHER has pursued, and warns Irishmen from following his example by enlisting in the Union armies.

BLOCKADE-RUNNING.

Wilmington is now the "port of entry," and trade sales of goods received "through the blockade" are held there by CRENSHAW BROTHERS. Mr. S. M. WEST acting as auctioneer. One of these sales was advertised to take place Jan. 27, comprising the entire cargo per steamer *Spunkie*; also portions of cargoes per steamers *Dee*, *Hansa* and *Bendigo*. Another sale was advertised by WILKES MORRISS, to consist of parts of the cargoes of the *Pet*, *Lucy* and *Wild Dayrell*. These sales, as catalogued, remind one of an old-fashioned New-England store, where was kept "W. I. Goods and Groceries," with fancy articles, stationery, medicines, &c., &c.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

A Third Auditor has been authorized by Congress for the accounts of the Post-office Department, and Hon. T. W. M. HARRIS, of Vicksburgh, Miss., has been appointed. He is a lawyer by profession, and was Judge of the Criminal Court of Vicksburgh. When Senator DAVIS, of North Carolina, was appointed Attorney-General, vice THOMAS C. WATTS, resigned, the Governor of North Carolina appointed to fill the vacancy Gov. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, whose six years' term as Senator would commence Feb. 17. He was a State Senator from the County of Orange when elected to the Confederate Senate.

MORGAN AT RICHMOND.

Gen. JOHN MORGAN was famously lionized in Richmond, as the guest of Mayor JOSEPH MAYO and other members of the City Government. They engaged, for his occupancy, a suit of rooms in the second story of the Ballard House, commanding a view up Franklin and Fourteenth streets. These were furnished in the most extravagant style, and in the centre of the parlor was a round table, on which was a ten-gallon punch bowl, kept filled with apple-toddy, and surrounded by tumblers. MORGAN was invited to seats on the floor of the Senate and of the House, had to write his autograph in scores of albums, and was forced to undergo the agonies of dramatic diversion at the remorseless hands of Manager D'ORSAY OGDEN. The Virginians were jealous of this high honor to a Kentuckian, while JOE JOHNSTON, and FLOYD, and A. P. HILL, and MOSBY had often come and gone without metropolitan honors, and had been permitted to go through the hardships of hotel life unnoticed.

BEAUREGARD, by the way, has never been in Richmond but a single night since the beginning of the first of June, 1861, on his way to take command of the army of Northern Virginia, and left the next morning. When he was ordered to assume the command of the Army of the West at Corinth, he went thither by way of Lynchburgh. Gens. LEE, BRAGG, STERLING, PRICE, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, SIMON BUCKNER, WILLIAM PRESTON, SIMON LONGSTREET, JEB. STUART and others have been there, but none of them have received one hundredth part of the honors heaped on JOHN MORGAN.

REBEL READING.

A. E. MILLER of Charleston, S. C., has published an "almanac for 1864" on heavy yellowish paper, made at Greenville, S. C., which are sold at $75 per hundred, or $1 a single copy. Madame A. DE V. CHANDRON of Mobile, Ala., has issued a first and a second reader for primary schools, on the Ollendorff system. Her publishers state in their circular that "hitherto, books upon which so much depended have been compiled by New-England people as a matter of trade; the consequence of which has been that the moral judgment, not less than the taste of our people, has been at the mercy of a people as oblique in morals as they have been defective in taste. Until we believe that the Yankees 'are the people, and wisdom will die with them,' we cannot believe that 'NOAH WEBSTER's spelling book' is the only spelling book of the English language, any more than we can believe that WEBSTER's Dictionary is the only dictionary. The authoress is a native of Mobile, and a lady of intellect, refinement and social position, and we bespeak for her series the patronage equal to the guaranty of their excellence furnished by her character."

PERSONAL.

ROBERT FORDE is being tried at Richmond, before Judge LYONS, for the murder of ROBERT E. DIXON, of Georgia, formerly Clerk of Confederate House of Representatives. Prisoner has as his counsel Lawyers SIMMS, BURNET, CRUMP, RANDOLPH, MARSHAL and McGRUDER.

Rev. R. HARDIE, Chaplain of the Louisiana Brigade, has returned to Richmond after having been exchanged, and is lecturing on "Yankee Prisons." Rev. Dr. LEYBURN is lecturing on the Holy Land.

PRICES AT RICHMOND.

The prices of provisions at Richmond are fabulous. Beef brings $2 per pound, pork $3 per pound, turkies from $20 to $35 each, chickens $5 each, ducks $15 per pair, lard $2 25 per pound, butter $6 per pound, eggs $3 per dozen, oysters $16 to $20 per gallon, dried peaches $1 per pound, New-Orleans molasses $12 per gallon, coffee $14 per pound, apple and peach brandy $50 per gallon, and flour $100 per barrel.

Affairs in Georgia.

A PRIVATE LETTER FROM AN ENGLISHMAN IN THE SOUTH.

The Manchester *Examiner* publishes extracts from a private letter, written by an Englishman in Georgia to his friends in England. It is dated Nov. 26, and says:

"Exchange on Europe is a scarce article, and commands a ready sale at 1,400 and 1,500 per cent. premium. Gold and silver command very high prices. The former is greedily sought after at 12 and 13 for one, whilst the latter is very tardily offered at about 100 per cent. below the price of gold. With such a depreciation (of the Confederate paper currency) you may fairly assert that the paper of the country is little better than so much waste paper; $300 are asked for a coat, $150 for a pair of boots. Plain prints are sold for $15 per yard, and so on with everything else in proportion. I think the story of the old woman going to market with a basketful of money to buy a pocketful of grub is pretty nearly realized here! It will be so altogether, unless something or other turns up for the better (very soon.) It is quite time that Fortune should turn her face this way. Everything has been going the wrong way for a long time now. Disaster after disaster has befallen the Confederate cause. Yet the people still struggle bravely on. Very rarely do you hear complaint or murmur. They hope on, fight on, still believing that their deliverance is at hand. But, inclined as I am to think that the Confederate cause will eventually succeed, I am, nevertheless, at a loss to say how, when, where, or from whom deliverance is to come. Certainly not by force of arms. Can a peace be attained? The Yankees are now making more vigorous preparations for the prosecution of the war than ever. The Confederates are also imbued with a spirit of resistance strong as ever. The antipathy to the Yankees is growing every day. I give it as my firm conviction, that they would rather submit to any sacrifice than go back to the Union. Too much blood has been shed to hope for reconciliation; and for the sake of humanity, which ought to be paramount with Christian and civilized countries, I think the great Powers of Europe should try to stay the carnage. I think they will not be held unaccountable by God for the blood that has already been so ruthlessly shed. 'Blessed are the peacemakers,' saith the Holy Book, and never had England, the professed leader of Christianity, so noble an opportunity of exercising that Divine spirit.

Within the last two months the Yankees have been singularly successful in their endeavors to keep up an effective blockade. In that short time they have captured no less than ten or twelve steamers, some of them the finest vessels in the business. The celebrated *Margaret & Jessie*, formerly the *Douglas*, running between Liverpool and the Isle of Man, has been captured after a most successful career of ten months' blockade-running. During that time she made twelve or thirteen round trips. That she has amply repaid her former owners, there is not the least doubt. Yet it is a great misfortune to lose such a vessel, as she will prove a troublesome customer if the Yankees fit her out as a cruiser. Blockade-running, however, is pretty nearly on its last legs. The risk is becoming greater than the chance of gain. Again, cotton being not only the best, but almost only safe article to invest money in, is becoming very scarce. There is but little disposition on the part of the holders to offer it for sale. They prefer to retain it till the war is ended. They have no other safe mode of investing their money. Such is the feeling of distrust throughout the country with regard to the paper currency. Those who have spare capital invest also in real estates, such as as dwelling-houses, city lots, &c. These, of course, command very high prices. A great many plantations are now offered at very moderate prices. The reason seems to be the effect of the recent act of Congress in restricting the cultivation of cotton, and the pressing demand on the slaves by the military. Many of the planters were men of extravagant habits, and had made no provision for a day like this. Consequently, having to feed, clothe and administer to the wants of their slaves in every way, several of them are brought to the verge of ruin.

What steps do you think our Government will take in regard to the dismissal of the British Consuls from the Confederacy? It places us fellows in a very awkward position; for, should the Confederate Congress pass an act to impress all foreigners, we should have nobody to look to for protection. It seems to be a pretty wide-spread opinion that before long every able-bodied man in the country capable of bearing arms will be forced to do so. If so, I shall hook it pretty quick; for I see little romance in being half-fed, half-clothed and suffering endless fatigue. It's all very well for the natives to do so; it is their home, and a man that won't fight for his home deserves none. But this is not my home. My heart is in Old England; and for that dear land of my birth I would gladly share any fatigue. But there is no satisfaction in doing so for strangers. If I were to join the Confederate army, and be so fortunate as to escape with the loss of an arm or a leg, what compensation should I receive, when, perhaps, the loss of that member would incapacitate me from earning my livelihood for life? No, by Jove! I see no fun in it. The supposed glory of the affair is only another name for hunger, fatigue, pain and bloodshed.

We have very little frost here for the season, To-day is as fine as a Summer's day.

Old Father Christmas is close upon us once more. How I should like to spend it with you! My last I spent at sea, and a most miserable time it was. This next will be little better. They don't observe it here, as we do at home. You'll have your balls, parties, &c., I suppose? My soul almost weeps to think I cannot share your pleasures. But rest assured my spirit will accompany you through the dance, will dwell with delight on your songs, and will whisper its presence in the hearts of my friends. I know that in the midst of your joy you will not forget the absent one. I wish you all a merry Christmas and a happy New-Year.

How about the beard? Mine costs me in Confederate currency about $3 per week, letting alone the purgatory I am in during the operation of shaving. Cannot some of those blockade-runners at home send out a few good razors? If they had to go through the same terrible ordeal of scraping at the hands of a Confederate woolly-headed barber as I have, I'm sure they would sympathize with a fellow, and try!

I've little more to add. My love to all at home. May God have you all in his keeping."

Miscellaneous.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 21.

WENDELL PHILLIPS is, undoubtedly, the ablest leader of the Abolitionists proper. Possessed of considerable powers of oratory, and great logical acumen, he is also remarkable for the boldness with which he grapples with the most intricate and momentous questions, and the directness with which he proceeds to his point, and inculcates the most extreme measures as the only satisfactory and complete policy. * *

PHILLIPS' plan is brief, comprehensive and decisive. He simply proposes to parcel out the lands of the South between the "gallant troops" of the North, keeping up a due proportion of blacks and whites, so as at once to instill fraternal feelings into the two races, to recompense a soldiery whose claims will be urgent and exorbitant, and to recognize the great principle of negro equality, which has been the moving-spring of the whole drama. The people of the Confederacy, having forfeited all rights by the rebellion, may esteem themselves fortunate if their punishment is limited to stripping them of all their worldly gear, and they are allowed to breathe the pure air of the regenerated Republic, in which the bondsman, if he is so fortunate as to be of the fashionable color, is "disenthralled by the irresistible genius of Universal Emancipation."

Such is the future depicted to the Southern people by those who have been the real controllers and inspirers of the war, and whose principles have, thus far, steadily advanced in triumphant progress. It is a happy combination of fanaticism and avarice, which is peculiarly adapted to win favor with the Yankees. *Logically, it might be carried further. The right of conquest anciently was supposed to convey complete dominion over the lives of prisoners. Why not, then, end the question by universal butchery of the rebels, or by a reduction into Slavery as the price of their lives?* The advance to this point may come in time, and in fact will be scarcely appreciable as an addition to the present schemes. PHILLIPS *deserves our thanks for the frankness with which he expresses his views and for the stimulus he gives to our people to resist that conquest which is not yet so nearly completed as he supposes.*

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN KENTUCKY.

ATLANTA, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

A meeting of MORGAN's men at Decatur yesterday passed resolutions ignoring the partial convention of Kentuckians held at Dalton. The following ticket was nominated, to be voted for at the election to be held on the 10th proximo: 1st District, W. B. Macher; 2d, John D. Morris; 3d, C. J. Skerritt; 4th, J. R. Barrick; 5th, Thomas Napier; 6th, T. L. Burnett; 7th, H. W. Bruce; 8th, J. T. Pickett; 9th, E. M. Bruce; 10th, J. W. Moore; 11th, T. B. Monroe; 12th, J. M. Elliott. This ticket adopts half of the nominees of the Dalton Convention.

ANOTHER STEAMER IN.

Another steamer, laden with Government freight, says the Mobile *Register*, of the 13th, has slipped into port. The blockaders saw her and tried to cut her off, but she had too much heels for them. She is called the *Donbigh*, and is made of iron, and is a "good one to go." She comes to a well-known house in Mobile, to which she belongs.

—Cocoanuts are selling in Mobile at $10 a piece. People who can afford to eat them at that price ought to be able to stand a pretty heavy tax for the support of the war.—*Whig, 28th.*

—The steamer *Advance* has been gotten off the beach and has arrived lately at Wilmington, but slightly damaged.

—Col. BLANTON DUNCAN has contributed a sterling bill for two hundred pounds to the Jackson Statue Association.

—The Common Council of Memphis, Tenn., recently offered Gen. SHERMAN a public dinner. He responded:

"The terms of your resolution, the kindly greetings that meet me in Memphis, at every corner, from old and young, from rich and poor, from the Southerner and Northerner alike, give me the cheerful assurance that a time will come in the order of nature, when there will be again an union of kindly feeling as well as that which results from our submission to the common country—not the slavish submission that we are taunted with, but such as the brave knights of old delighted in exhibiting toward their sovereign. I avail myself of this opportunity to assure you and the good people of Memphis and country round about, that as the representative of the Government of the United States, I stand prepared at all times to encourage and sustain the right, and punish the wrong, to the extent of my power and capacity."

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Weather—Politics—Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1864.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

For nearly a week now we have been favored with the most delightful weather. The sky has been clear and the temperature Spring-like. The snow has melted from the ground and the ice has gone out from the great rivers. St. Louis at least is freed from the blockade, and should this kind of weather continue a few days longer, we shall expect to hear that the Mississippi is clear as high up as Dubuque. There have been some indications during the past week, such as flocks of gulls and wild gease flying northward, that have led the weatherwise to the conclusion that the "backbone" of Winter is broken.

There is considerable political talk here, which has been stimulated, doubtless, by the action of the Democratic National Committee in selecting Chicago as the place of holding their Presidential Convention. In the Union ranks there is but one sentiment, and so decided will be the expression of the popular choice in favor of Mr. LINCOLN that there will seem to be no necessity for holding a National Convention. In the West we hear not a single dissenting voice, and through State Legislatures, so far as they are in session, that voice will find expression. This great unanimity is worth much, and will strengthen the hands of the Government. If Mr. LINCOLN were out of the way, I think the choice would fall upon Secretary CHASE. He appears to be No. 2 with our people.

MILITARY.

Regiments continue to arrive daily, and sometimes two a day, from the front. Every one of them have, so far as I can learn, reënlisted for the war. Capt. W. B. CALHOUN, of the Illinois Nineteenth, who arrived from Chattanooga on Monday, says that the place of those leaving is more than made good by the arrival of recruits and deserters from the rebels. Only one regiment in a brigade is allowed to leave at a time. The troops—whether of this State or any other—are provided with a splendid entertainment by the lady managers of the Soldiers' Home. On the receipt of a dispatch announcing the approach of a regiment, a cannon is fired to warn the ladies, who commence cooking, and the refreshments thus prepared are carried to Bryan Hall, where the meal is served. Twelve regiments have been provided for in as many days.

The First Illinois Colored Regiment is about full. It has required a great effort, and the expenditure of much money, to get up this regiment. Recruiting for it has been an up-hill business throughout; and it is not be wondered at. In the first place, the number of negroes in this State is not large. And then they have been made to feel the rigor of our "Infamous Black Laws," and it is but natural that they should feel a repugnance to fighting for a State or a people who thus oppress them. They are not to blame for holding back. They have little interest in the contest, unless the disabilities under which they now labor are removed. In Illinois, they are little better than socially, politically and legally slaves—without a vote—with no rights, legally, which a white man is bound to respect—liable to be imprisoned, fined and sold for coming into the State—is it remarkable that they do not rush to the flag which to them is an emblem of oppression.

The President has done a good thing in restoring Gen. McCLERNAND to an active command—one for which every loyal man in the West will thank him—not on account of justice to Gen. McCLERNAND, but for the benefit which it will confer on the good cause. To him and Gen LOGAN, we owe it that at least one-half of the State is loyal. Had they been of the Seymour-Vallandigham school, there would have been serious trouble in Illinois. It is probable that Gen. LOGAN will be our next Governor.

From six hundred to a thousand prisoners were to leave Camp Douglas to-day, under charge of the Chicago (Ellsworth) Zouaves, for New-York and Boston. It is reported that they have been received for our navy. It is also stated that they are sent forward for exchange. I have not been able to learn which is true. Two hundred, from Rock Island, started for Philadelphia on Monday. These go into the navy.

Col. SMALL, United States Commissary of Subsistence, at this point, advertised a few days since, for the following articles. 1,000 barrels new mess pork, 1,000 barrels new prime pork, 150,000 pounds bacon sides, 100,000 pounds smoked shoulders, 150,000 pounds smoked hams, 10,000 city cured hams, 80,000 pounds rice, 2,000 bushels beans, 25,000 pounds Rio coffee, 75,000 pounds sugar, and various other articles. On Tuesday the bids were opened, but for several of the articles the prices were regarded as too high, and the bids were rejected altogether.

The following are some of them:

1,000 bbls. Prime Pork, $16 50—accepted.
1,000 bbls. Mess Pork, $19 50@$20 75—rejected.
150,000 lbs. Bacon Sides, $11 97—accepted.
100,000 lbs. Shoulders, $8 64@$8 97—accepted.
100,000 lbs. Smoked Hams, $11 95@$12 98—rejected.
City Cured Hams, $13—accepted.
12,000 bushels Beans, $2 75@$3 09—accepted.

Rice, $8 75, Coffee, $37 40; Sugar, $14 22@$14 45 ℔ 100 lbs. Bourbon Whisky, $1 45@$2 30; Common, $1 25@$1 75. The total of the award was $159,227. These prices are somewhat in advance of those obtained at private sale; but they seem to give an idea of our market. The amount of the tenders was largely in excess of the proposals advertised for.

In general matters there is nothing of unusual importance stirring. Military affairs appear to take precedence just now. Our streets are constantly filled with the blue jackets, and recruits are coming in lively. GOUGH is to be here, and he always creates a sensation "out West." Business is quite active for the season. Monitary matters begin to "let up" a little. Yesterday was reported the easiest day in financial circles that has been experienced for two months, at least. The small pox is prevailing in the city to a considerable extent, and creating much uneasiness. It appears to be prevalent in most of the Western towns, as well as at our National Capital.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Enlargement of the Port Royal House—Miscellaneous Items.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Since full permission has been granted Messrs. GILSON & RIDDELL, the worthy proprietors of the Port Royal House, to continue the building of another house contiguous to the one now occupied by them, no fears need be entertained that officers here on business or otherwise will need for accommodations. The work on the new building is rapidly progressing, and will be finished in a few days. A complete set of entirely new furniture has been purchased at the North, and will be placed in the rooms when they are in readiness to receive it. It is estimated that 150 officers can be accommodated in the two houses. It is useless to dwell on the immense advantage which the department has received by having a hotel at Hilton Head. The arrival and departure of steamers concentrate at this point a large number of army and navy officers, and render it absolutely necessary that they should have a place at which they can sleep and eat. The hotel is under military regulations, and receives military sanction. The proprietors have been unceasing in their efforts to meet the requirements of their guests, and that they have not been unsuccessful is fully attested by the prosperity which has attended them in their enterprise.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The ocean steamer *Atlantic*, Capt. ELDRIDGE, arrived at this port last week in place of the *Arago*, which had been ordered to New-Orleans.

Capt. ISRAEL R. SEALY, A. A. A. G. on Gen. GILLMORE's Staff, returned from the North last week.

Mr. J. SEARS, proprietor of the *New South*, is amongst us again, after an absence of some weeks—during which period, we will venture to say, he has had a good time with his many friends.

Col. BARTON, of the Forty-eighth New-York, who has been acting as Post Commander at Hilton Head, was relieved on Friday by Col. DURYEA, of the Sixth Connecticut. Col. BARTON's duties as Acting-Brigadier-General claimed so much of his attention, that he deemed it advisable for the service to relinquish the command of the post.

The Independent Battalion, New-York Volunteers, has been consolidated with the Forty-Seventh and Forty-eighth New-York Regiments. A few of the men have been sent to the regular batteries. All of the commissioned officers and the sergeants will be mustered out of the service.

Speech of Hon. F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 4, 1864.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont, made his maiden speech in the House, to-day, on the resolution amendatory of the Confiscation Act. In a clear, forcible, and at times eloquent speech, he paid his respects to the gentlemen who had spoken on the question on both sides of the House. Dissenting from the views of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, whom he alluded to as "the Nestor of the House," he argued convincingly that the rebels are *not* "alien enemies," nor, as would necessarily follow from so considering them, is their territory alien territory. The rebel States are *portions of the Union*, and their inhabitants are *rebels*, and it is because, and only because they are such, that a Confiscation Act is needed, or is admissible; for if they are alien enemies, our treatment of them can be regulated only by the law of nations. Coming to the provision of the Constitution, that no punishment for treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture beyond the life of the traitor, the speaker urged very forcibly that there is no "attainder of treason" under this act; nor is any corruption of blood—such as existed under the English law, by which the offender and all his posterity were deprived of all rights of property or inheritance—known to our law. The framers of the Constitution, having in view the entailed estates, so numerous in England, and which then abounded on this side of the water, in which the occupant had only a life interest, in that provision took care that in such cases the punishment should extend only to the actual interest of the offender. He considered that there was nothing in that proviso which forbids the confiscation in fee simple of the whole property of the traitor, and such forfeiture he believed to be only an adequate punishment. Turning to the Opposition side of the House, he declared himself unmoved by the crocodile tears so freely shed in that quarter over the anticipated wrongs of women and children. He pointed them to higher than human authority—to the words of Jehovah, who has declared himself "a jealous God, visiting the sins of the fathers upon the children"—for examples of a retribution involving the offspring of the guilty in the inevitable consequences of his guilt. Alluding to the leaders of the Opposition, he called them the "Bourbons of our day, who learn nothing and forget nothing," and gave each in turn a broadside as he passed down their line, closing with a glowing and eloquent vindication of New-England, and her position and action in the present crisis. Mr. WOODBRIDGE received the highest possible compliment from the House while speaking, in a close and silent attention, such as is rarely granted to a new member, and such as *no speaker* on that floor this session has secured in any greater degree, and in the obvious *sensation* at the close, which has all the effect of the applause never permitted in our National Legislature. He was abundantly congratulated, at the close of his effort, by many members of the House, as well as by some distinguished Senators who had come into the House to hear him.

The Gunboat Winona.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 4, 1864.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The United States steam gunboat *Winona*, Capt. A. W. WEAVER, one of the vessels comprising the numerous blockading fleet under Admiral FARRAGUT, and which have done such efficient service, during the past two years, on the Mississippi River, has just completed her repairs at this place, where she has been for the past five months. The *Winona* has been thoroughly overhauled in all the departments, and is again ready for sea service. It will be remembered the *Winona* was the vessel which received such a terrific fire from the rebel batteries last December, while laying below Port Hudson. During the engagement she received some forty shots in her hull and otherwise damaging her. She still, subsequently distinguished herself by saving Fort Butler, at the mouth of Bayou La Fourche, opposite Donaldsonville, from falling into the enemy's hands, under DICK TAYLOR, last July. The *Winona*, at the time of the intended attack on the garrison of that place, lay at Plaquemine, thirty miles above, and learning, at the hour of midnight, of the enemy's premeditated attack, by a courier, her gallant Captain, nothing loth, started, and was on his way down the river in less than fifteen minutes after receiving the news; but before she had arrived, the conflict had already begun. The *Winona* came boldly down in face of a storm of iron hail, and bravely drove the storming party off, and finally left the gallant little boat victor of the field and river. This daring act was one only of her many engagements, in which she participated, while on that river, and distinguishing herself throughout, and leaving a bright record on the future pages of history. She will sail on or about the 5th inst. for some Southern blockading port. The following is a correct list of her officers: A. W. Weaver, Lieut.-Commander; Acting Master E. H. Sheffield, Executive; Wm. McKendry, Acting Ensign and Sailing Master; H. D. Burdett, Horace Dexter, Acting Ensigns; T.H. Dickson, Acting Assistant Paymaster; C. Little, Acting Assistant Surgeon; C. T. Hollingsworth, Second Assistant Engineer, in charge; Wm. J. Barrington, Acting Second Assistant Engineer; R. L. Wamalling, Third Assistant Engineer; C. Wamalling, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; C. E. Tate, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; A. Staigg, Acting Master's Mate; David Walton, Paymaster's Clerk; Alfred H. Reiter, Surgeon's Steward.

Marine Disaster.

REPORT OF THE EDINBURGH.

The British steamship *Edinburgh*, Capt. ROSKELL, from Liverpool Jan. 20, and Queenstown 21st, at 10 P. M., makes the following report: Jan. 21, off Tuskar, passed steamship *City of Manchester* bound up channel.

Jan. 25, lat. 50 12, lon. 26, boarded the bark *Eliza Ann*, of London, KEARNEY, from St. Johns, N. F., for Plymouth, Eng., for orders; took from her the Captain and crew, 10 in number, and brought them to this port.

The *Eliza Ann Kearney* was from St. Johns, N. F., bound to Plymouth, England, for orders. She had a cargo of timber, and almost from the time she left St. Johns had continual west gales, during which several heavy seas boarded her, carrying away everything movable from the decks. Lost boats, and damaging steering geer, rendering the vessel unmanageable. The crew were on the wreck for thirteen days, during which seven of them died from exhaustion and exposure, and one died after being taken on board the steamer. The *Edinburgh* also spoke, Jan. 29, lat. 42° 42' long. 56° 05', bark *Florence Chapman*, from Liverpool for Boston, 60 days out; supplied her with provisions and water.

29th latitude 47° 27', longitude 36° 52', signalized steamship *City of London*, hence for Liverpool, 2d inst., latitude 42° 49', longitude 56° 05'. 5th, latitude 40° 28', longitude 70 23', passed steamship *Hecla*, hence for Liverpool.

REBEL DESERTERS FIGHTING THEIR WAY INTO OUR LINES.—An officer of the First Vermont Cavalry, stationed at Stevensburgh, Va., where the corps is doing picket duty on the Rapidan, in writing to a friend in Boston, remarks:

"We are now receiving rebel deserters in liberal numbers every day. Five gave themselves up to our regiment yesterday and six to-day. A very agreeable incident occurred in front of our lines a few days ago. Early in the morning a squad of rebel infantry of twenty-three men were seen moving toward the river under arms. Immediately a squadron of rebel cavalry came in pursuit of them, and when the latter came within speaking distance both parties halted. A few words passed between them, and then the infantry moved down toward the ford. The cavalry charged after them at once. The infantry took shelter behind stone walls, trees, &c., and a smart fight took place, resulting in a complete rout of the cavalry, which was afterward ascertained to have lost two officers killed and some men wounded. The infantry then made their escape by fording the river, stacking their arms, and giving themselves up to our pickets.

The opinion is prevalent among secesh citizens that Gen. LEE will evacuate Virginia before the roads are passable for our army to move. They seem to think that GRANT must be stopped, or the last legs of the rebellion will be swept away.

I have occasion to converse with many deserters from the enemy in regard to the President's Amnesty Proclamation, and they say it is treated and discussed very favorably in their army and among their citizens. We are confident here that before Autumn we shall make tyranny tremble to its very foundation. Better men never stood in the ranks than our new recruits."

—A movement is on foot in Wisconsin, to reinstate, in his former rank, the gallant Maj.-Gen. C. S. HAMILTON, of Fond Du Lac, in that State. Gen. HAMILTON distinguished himself on the Peninsula and in the battles of Iuka and Corinth, but resigned his position upon some point of etiquette.

—Rev. Dr. CLEAVELAND, pastor of the Third Congregational Church, New-Haven, was on Wednesday evening the recipient of $1,000, from the members of his congregation. At the same time, a purse of $255 was presented to the members of Dr. CLEAVELAND's family.

—Gov. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, has authorized the formation of a regiment of mounted men for the suppression of guerrillas.

—JAMES A. FLEURY, Esq., of Jamaica, has received the appointment of Provost-Marshal of that District, in place of Col. EDWIN ROSS, deceased.

—We learn that the Hon. THOMAS EWING is very ill at his house in Lancaster, Ohio.

—The Senate has adopted a resolution creating EDWARD L. UNDERHILL stenographer to the Legislature.

The Abolitionists on Mr. Lincoln.

DEBATE BETWEEN MESSRS. PHILLIPS AND GARRISON.

The *Anti-Slavery Standard* gives the following report of the discussion between Messrs. PHILLIPS and GARRISON in Boston a few days since:

WENDELL PHILLIPS read from the Business Committee three resolutions, being a portion of those offered by Mr. FOSTER in the afternoon, together with an additional one:

Whereas, Recent events having thrown the whole question of Slavery into the hands of the Federal Government, it has become our duty as Abolitionists, in this critical moment of our national existence, to make known our wishes and intentions in regard to the political future of the colored race; therefore,

Resolved, That, as Abolitionists, we demand of our countrymen the adoption of no new political theories, but simply a faithful and impartial application to the colored race of the well-established principles of popular liberty.

Resolved, That we can consent to no settlement of our present national troubles which fails to recognize the manhood of the negro, or would leave him an alien to the Government which is to dispose of his destinies. On the contrary, we demand for him an equal share with the white race in the management of the political institutions for which he is required to fight and bleed, and to which he is clearly entitled by every consideration of justice and democratic equality.

Resolved, That to the demand of the Government for men, we answer: "Set free the slaves, and invite them to enlist under officers who prefer success to defeat, and offer them the same bounties and pay as white soldiers."

Resolved, That we demand that Congress, now that the war power gives it the right, shall abolish Slavery throughout the Union, and shall take measures to amend the Constitution, so as to provide that there shall be no Slavery in any State of the Union, and no law in any State making any distinction on account of race.

Mr. PHILIPS said, in regard to Mr. GARRISON's proposed amendment to his resolution, that he could not accept it, since he believed the Government was knowingly preparing for a peace in disregard of the negro. He believed the war would cease before Slavery—which had received its death-blow—would perish. Institutions die slowly. The war of ideas, not of arms, is destructive of Slavery, and ends with it. The system has been a long time doomed by the laws of God, but herein has been no excuse for inaction in times past, nor can be now. God works through means. "Stand still, and see the salvation of God," was poor advice from ABRAHAM LINCOLN. We are to kill the rebellion, not to see it killed. Events are destroying Slavery? True, and this meeting is one of them. Criticism and education are our weapons. As for criticizing motives, for the slave's sake, I am ready, to do even that. Mr. LINCOLN and the Government are not synonymous; but the latter, with all its adherents, is willing that the President's plan should be carried. To mention the contingencies which are possible under such a policy, is not to impeach motives. The treatment of the colored troops, to which Mr. GARRISON has already referred, is proof that the Government is *ready* for terms which ignore the rights of the negro. But, aside from interpretations of law, Mr. LINCOLN has not advanced to a comprehension of what is demanded of him. Witness his refusal to cashier Gen. SCHOFIELD, on appeal of the radical Missourians. I cannot trust him in reconstruction. His proclamation is not valid where Mr. WRIGHT has claimed it. It does not, when applied, bestow those rights which this Society was established to secure. The technical liberty which the black man gets is no better than apprenticeship. Equality is our claim, but it is not within the intention of the Government to grant it for the freedmen. I cannot trust the Government, therefore, especially when it has no better support than the Fall elections. To this weak brace at the North, the Government proposes to add the doubtful State of Mississippi. The same Executive proposes to annul the Confiscation Act—the jewel of Congressional legislation. If he is our pilot, I shall criticise his capacity to carry us into port. As Abolitionists, we must not forget the blacks. Slavery is not yet dead. In Kentucky it is not touched. Nay, there is well understood to be a tacit agreement between Gov. BRAMLETTE and the President, to shield Kentucky from another Gen. BIRNEY. In the Missouri conflict Mr. LINCOLN was neutral, when he might have settled it with FREMONT in an instant. Is this the leader in whom we can trust for reconstruction? Not unless the North can crush him into submission. Some hope lies in the fact that Mr. LINCOLN's obstinacy is not so long as the course of events. But the voice of trade begins to be heard. Presidential speculation is rife. A new banking system is to make the country $18,000,000 poorer than it would be if the banks were uncreated. We are in danger of letting the wound film over, instead of healing from the centre.

I am not here to oppose the renomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Give me a North, and I care little for men. Three New-York presses in their right mind can counteract any officer. The peril of the moment is, that the nation is crystalizing round the President's plan, and new States are already in the process of return. South Carolina restored under the amnesty would not be safe for ROBERT SMALL; and for this, if for no other reason, I say *veto* to the President's Amnesty Proclamation, and shall to my dying day.

Mr. GARRISON, in reply, said the lateness of the hour rendered it undesirable to prolong this discussion; but he could not refrain from saying a few words. Without approving all Mr. LINCOLN's acts, censuring much that he has done, he was inclined to regard him as a fair representative of the popular sentiment, and perhaps to have advanced, on the whole, as fast and as far as the people were ready to indorse him. (No, no!") Well, that is a matter of opinion; every one must decide for himself. The President must be judged by his possibilities, rather than by our wishes, or by the highest abstract moral standard. That he might safely have done more, he (Mr. G.) believed; but the President did not think so, and had been true to himself.

Mr. PHILLIPS had expressed his warm approval of and entire confidence in Gen. GRANT and Gen. BUTLER; but neither of these had, in word or deed, gone beyond the line of the President's policy. Why, then, were they to be approved and confided in, and he to be held up to suspicion and condemnation?

Mr. GARRISON said he scarcely knew how to reconcile the sentiments of his friend Mr. PHILLIPS respecting the President. Last evening, at Music Hall, he spoke of him as the sun so bright in its effulgence as to make it difficult for some to see the spots on its surface; to-day he had expressed the belief that there was not a drop of blood in the President's veins that was not Anti-Slavery, and now he had occupied almost an hour in representing that sun as one globe of darkness, and imputing to Mr. LINCOLN a readiness to "sacrifice the interest and honor of the North to procure a sham peace" whereby his own emancipation measures would be thwarted by a return of the rebels to power. Mr. PHILLIPS had also eulogized Gen. FREMONT; but he (Mr. G.) must frankly confess that while he had been a warm admirer of FREMONT, his interest in him had been lessened in view of the fact that in no way had he publicly expressed any satisfaction in regard to the President's Emancipation Proclamation, or any approval of the act authorizing the enrollment of colored soldiers.

Mr. PHILLIPS—It is not fair to criticise him when he is forbidden by the Government to speak a word.

Mr. GARRISON—No! but he has always a right to be magnanimous; and if he may not censure, he may at least loudly approve of those measures which strike at the very root of the rebellion. What a glorious opportunity he has lost to show himself superior to all personal feelings toward the Government!

As to the Amnesty Proclamation, he entirely concurred with Mr. PHILLIPS in regarding it as pregnant with evil consequences. He had elsewhere condemned it in unequivocal terms. He denied the competency of the President to set aside the Confiscation Act, or to recognize a State as in the Union, when only one-tenth of those who voted at the polls in 1860 should avow their loyalty, leaving the other nine-tenths still arrayed in rebellion against the Government. He held that no election should be deemed valid in any rebel State until it was thoroughly subdued.

In conclusion, Mr. GARRISON referred to the treatment of our colored soldiers, and especially of the Massachusetts Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Regiments, in the matter of pay, and to their refusal to accept the payment of ten dollars a month offered them by the War Department, and so admit their inferiority to white soldiers. Nothing in history, in this connection, is more honorable and noble that this action of theirs. It is a shame to the Government that just and equal pay has so long been withheld from these soldiers, on the pretext of a law of Congress, passed not in reference to colored *soldiers* but *laborers*. Nor is any special law needed to secure the payment of these arrears, or to do justice in the future. There is already law enough. These men were enrolled as citizen-soldiers of Massachusetts and the United States, and it is not constitutionally in the power of Congress or the War Department to degrade or defraud them. He hoped Senators SUMNER and WILSON would oppose the passage of any special enactment, and demand full payment for them under the general law of Congress.

The signs of the times are encouraging. All loyal men, North and South, agree in the necessity of having Slavery destroyed. But let us be vigilant and uncompromising to the end, and at the same time ever disposed to give credit to whom it is due.

ARKANSAS VERNACULAR.—A correspondent of the *Missouri Democrat*, writing from Fayetteville, Ark., gives the following account of the meaning of a word of very common use, as applied by the native Arkansians: "The country has long since been emptied of corn and oats, and no 'roughness' is to be had. This word roughness is an old one with, to me at least, a new application. In conversation with officers and others, I have remarked the bad condition of their horses, and they invariably accounted for it by saying 'We have some corn, but no roughness.' To look at the horse frames and equine shadows bridled and saddled, or the corrals of animals gnawing rail fences, turned in to die, one would think they wanted something in addition to roughness. Soldiers on half rations 'can't see it;' prisoners in the guard-house don't believe in it; families dependent on the charity of the Commissariat would rather be without it; and everything upon which their eye rests gives no evidence of a scarcity of roughness. To hear a sensible man account for the famishing of horses and cattle, which have been starved because they couldn't get roughness, is laughable. In fact, there is nothing but roughness here, and that's what's killing the stock. That you may know the use of the term, I will explain that roughness, as they (not the horses) understand it, is used in speaking of hay, straw forage, or anything but real roughness."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have additional correspondence from Newbern, N. C., giving details of the rebel demonstration there on the 1st and 2d instant, and the destruction of the gunboat *Underwriter*. The enemy's movement was an utter surprise, and they showed much boldness in the execution of their plans. At the time our correspondent wrote affairs looked very badly respecting our ability to hold the city, but later advices received by telegraph, and published yesterday, showed the rebel advantage was of temporary duration, and that their forces had retired.

The steamship *Columbia*, from New-Orleans, Jan. 30, arrived yesterday afternoon. Our correspondent informs us that the approaching election of State officers is the all-engrossing theme in that direction, and that the political barometer is at fever heat. The Nominating Convention was to meet on the 2d inst. It was thought that the Hon. MICHAEL HAHN has the inside track for the nomination for Governor, although District Attorney WAPLES was prominently mentioned in connection with the office. T. J. EARHART was spoken of for Attorney General, and ROBERT MONTGOMERY for Treasurer. There were evident preparations for a military movement, but where the intended blow would be struck was not made known.

A Halifax telegram of yesterday says that in the case of the steamer *Chesapeake*, the Judge of the Admiralty Court has decided to restore the vessel and cargo to the owners, subject to such conditions respecting the payment of expenses as the Attorney-General may exact. The latter demands a surety against latent claims, to which the owners and agents of the vessel demur.

A letter from Charlotte Harbor, Fla., of Jan. 20, says that an expedition, under Gen. WOODBURY, had arrived at Ponta Rosa for the purpose of cutting off the supply of beeves, which the rebels are receiving from that region at the rate of 1,500 per week.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Ocean Queen* from Aspinwall, Jan. 29, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing $365,938 in specie, and putting us in possession of our correspondence from the States of Central and South America. A treaty of peace has been concluded between New-Grenada and Ecuador, and good feeling is again established. There are rumors of a threatened disturbance between Peru and Spain, relative to the murder of some Spanish subjects in the interior. A curious step had been taken by the United States Consul at Callao, who had given the American flag to a foreign steam vessel, which it was generally understood had been purchased from the British by Gen. MOSQUERA, to be used in the war against Ecuador. The Peruvian Government have detained her. Two thousand one hundred corpses had been taken from the ruins of the burned church at Santiago. Many other lives were lost, and the bodies were utterly destroyed.

By the *Columbia* we have our usual Havana correspondence, from which we learn of the arrival at that port of the British Admiral, Sir ALEXANDER MILNE, in the flagship, the *Nile*, en route to the Bermudas, where he will be relieved by Sir JAMES HOPE of the command of the British North American Naval Station. Admiral LESSOFFSKY, of Russia, was still at Havana, and received many attentions, rivaling on a small scale those shown him in this city. His officers had nightly attended soirées, balls and operas, had visited the Palace and been dined by Gen. DE MARINA. They were to leave on the 1st inst. for New-York. A great many Americans visited the *Alexandra* and *Nevski*. From St. Domingo, by this arrival, we have nothing startling. We are told of two attacks by the *rebels* on the Spanish steamer *Majested*, which conveys the supplies to the camps at Gnarma and Monte Plata—a short distance from St. Domingo City. There had been two or three unsuccessful attempts to recover the town of San Cristobal, only twelve miles from the capital.

Via Havana we have later news from Mexico, from French sources. Under date of Jan. 5, Gen. BAZAINE writes that he that day occupied the city of Guadalajara, after an ineffectual attempt on the part of the Mexicans to hold the place. Reports as to whether Zacatecas is occupied by the French or not are conflicting. JUAREZ is said to be either at Monterey or Durango, having been deserted by nearly all his Ministers and the Gens. PARODI, AMPUDIA and ARAMBERRI. The recent affair at Morelia is represented as being very disastrous to the Liberals, whose loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 1,246 against 40 killed and 80 wounded on the side of the Interventionists. Two days after this fight the Liberals, 5,000 strong, are reported to have attacked San Luis Potosi, where they were defeated. TERAN, late Minister of Justice under the Juarez Government, had arrived at Havana en route to Spain, where he intends to reside on his family estate in Andalusia.

A project has originated at West Point to erect there a "battle monument," upon which shall be inscribed the names of all officers of the regular army who shall have been killed, or died of wounds received in the field during the present war. The expense of the monument is to be defrayed by a sliding-scale of taxation upon the officers of the regular army, $27 for a Major-General down to $7 for a Lieutenant. Col. BOWMAN is President, and Prof. CHURCH Treasurer of the Association.

In a speech, delivered at Boston a few days ago, Gen. BURNSIDE told the following incident, illustrative of the patriotism of the East Tennesseeans: During the siege of Knoxville his Commissary reported to him that there was no bread for the garrison. They must live on meat, then, was the order. But next morning, and subsequently every morning, a fleet of flatboats from Sevier County was floated down the Broad River into the Holston, loaded with corn and wheat. These boats had to pass the rebel pickets, but the gallant men guiding them built parapets of the barrels, and no one of the boats was lost. "It seemed as if they were guided by the providence of God," said Gen. BURNSIDE, "and I felt that there was no danger of starvation."

The report that Gov. DUNDAS, of Prince Edward Island, has been recalled by the British Government, because he ordered a National man-of-war away from Charlottetown, is contradicted by *Ross' Weekly*, published at Charlottetown, P. E. I.

A distressing accident occurred on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad a few days ago. During the night, a tree was blown down across the track, and a freight train coming in, having no warning of the danger ahead, ran into the tree. One of the cars, on which a gentleman, from East Tennessee, with his wife and five children, had taken passage, was knocked to pieces. The gentleman, his wife and three of the children were killed. The two surviving children are without protectors.

On board the prize steamer *Minna*, the cargo of which was sold in Boston within a few days, was an immense invoice of *Bibles* and *Testaments* of almost every sort, size and description, from a Testament at twenty-five cents, to a quarto Bible worth twenty-five dollars.

The propeller gunboat *Azalea*, built in Boston, made her trial trip on Wednesday, averaging 13 knots with 90 revolutions.

Refugees from East Tennessee are daily arriving in Nashville. Scarcity of provisions has compelled them to leave. The country has been pretty well swept, by the contending armies, of supplies.

Flour was in more request on Saturday, at about previous prices. Wheat and Oats were brisker and dearer. Corn was in lively speculative demand at advanced rates, early in the day, but closed quite heavily. Cotton, Wool, Sugars and Provisions attracted more attention at buoyant prices. Whisky was depressed and lower. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant. There were 491 vessels of all classes in port.

M. Thiers' Speech—Progress of Political Liberty in France.

The speech of M. THIERS, in the French Corps Legislatif, treating of the actual political condition of France, and already the subject of discussion in these columns, gives us a glimpse of her future, from which nobody who is interested in her progress can derive much satisfaction. It is impossible on laying it down to avoid asking, as so many of the best men in France have been asking for so long, what she has gained by all the changes through which she has gone in the last eighty years, except the reduction of all ranks and classes to the same level before the law. This was no doubt an immense gain, but it was achieved before a drop of innocent blood had been shed. The nobles had lost their privileges before the revolution had entered on its sanguinary phase, and all the troubles, and turmoil, and broils, and mortal anxieties, loss of life and loss of treasure, which Frenchmen have since suffered, would seem on M. THIERS' showing to have been utterly wasted. It does not appear, as we remarked a few weeks ago, that a subject of LOUIS NAPOLEON enjoys a single legal guarantee for life, liberty or property, as against the Government, which the subjects of LOUIS XIV. did not enjoy. He is better off, it is true, better fed, and better clothed, and possesses general exemption from gross tyranny and outrage, but this is due to the general progress of the world in humanity, and the greater force of public opinion, which has been bred by greater publicity to politics, properly so called. France is to-day very much what it was in 1700.

Moreover, it now appears that the much vaunted change from the parliamentary system to the system of personal government which the Emperor brought about, is not much of a change after all. All readers of the wonderful lucubrations of the Duke DE MORNY and the Duke DE MOUCHY are aware that what France gained by the 2d of December was the utter extinction of talking and writing as instruments of government. The "men of action," the soldiers, and speculators, and horse-dealers, were henceforward to have the sole charge of public affairs and the expenditure of the public money, and the scribblers and rhetoricians were to be relegated to harmless silence and obscurity. This admirable invention was tried for exactly seven years, and failed miserably. The "men of action" ran the country horribly in debt, and proved such blind, as well as mute guides, that the Emperor called the very worst part of the parliamentary system, the talking part again into existence. The Corps Legislatif was permitted to debate and to vote the budget by items, and not in the lump, as previously. The result is that the talkers are all once again let loose on France; and what is, if possible, still worse, the old set of talkers who adorned the closing years of LOUIS PHILIPPE'S reign, are again making their appearance on the surface. It is true, the main feature of the Napoleonic system—the independence of the Ministry, as regards the vote of the Chamber—still remains; but it was not the dependence of the Ministry on the Chamber, which was, after all, in the eyes of the Bonapartist publicists, the worst of its features; but the distracting, disturbing, exciting influence of the debates on the public mind. And now the debates are going on as vigorously as ever, and are faithfully reported in the *Moniteur* and every other journal that chooses to publish them. Every member says what he pleases, the only check being the interruptions of the great Duke who presides over the deliberations of the body, whose reproofs fall upon such men as THIERS and PELLETAN and JULES FAVRE, with about as much effect as the exhortations of the pious Cobbler upon the "Essayists and Reviewers." What makes the position all the more absurd, is that the Emperor has not, as might be supposed, got over his fear of free speech. The press is as completely gagged as ever. The property of every newspaper proprietor is absolutely at the mercy of the police. The assembling of over twenty persons for any purpose of discussion is forbidden, and the prohibition is rigidly enforced. But the newspapers are not forbidden to report the debates in the Senate and Corps Legislatif, provided they copy them in full from the *Moniteur*. It is hardly necessary to say that speeches of men like BERRYER, or THIERS, or JULES FAVRE, are not rendered one whit more effective or more damaging by being commented on by the press; on the contrary, the enjoined silence of the press gives a point and force to their arguments and invective; and yet the speeches are printed and read in every *café* in France, and the Government seems to think that as long as the *Journal des Débats* or the *Opinion Nationale* is not allowed to say amen to them, they cannot harm it. And nevertheless there is little question that the fears of the Tuileries are every month increasing, and that the Fleurys and the Mornys and the Persignys feel each day their position more precarious. The repressive power with which Providence has armed these men is, perhaps, at this moment the most effective instrument that could have been devised for completing the political training of the French Liberals. The necessity under which it places, of working under constraint, of submitting day after day to defeat without losing heart and hope, cultivating, in short, the great virtues of patience and self-control, without which a minority is nothing, and can achieve nothing, will, we have no doubt, prove an invaluable blessing to France, and may end by rendering it hereafter impossible for the country of PASCAL and DESCARTES to pass, body and soul, into the hands of such a band of adventurers as now rule her.

The Chesapeake Case.

The telegraph informs us that the Admiralty Court at Halifax has decided to restore the *Chesapeake* and her cargo to her owners. This decision was expected, and, indeed, it is not easy to see how any other one could have been arrived at. Even if the vessel had been lawfully captured, on the recapture by our forces, the right of the owners would be reinstated, and any claim on the part of the captors would not be listened to by the court. But we do not learn that any such claim was made.

The criminal proceedings in the case of the men who took her are also progressing. We see that a commission is proved before the court from JEFF. DAVIS to a man bearing the assumed name of PARKER, and we presume that it is to be claimed that the capture was made by PARKER, and that the men are therefore not amenable to the law for what they did.

Some time ago the Toronto *Leader* published a letter which throws some light upon this matter, and which the *Leader* stated was written to a gentleman of Toronto by "his brother, under whose authority as an officer in the service of the Confederate States," the *Chesapeake* was captured. That part of the letter which bears upon the case is as follows:

> "Ere this reaches you the account of the capture of the *Chesapeake* will be old. I sent H—— to Richmond last May to procure me a letter-of-marque, that I might capture some Yankee steamers running between St. John and Boston. After an absence of three months he returned, having gone only as far as Nassau, from whence he had written me 'a humbugging' letter, with which I was not satisfied.
>
> In November, a man came to St. John from Wilmington, under the assumed name of PARKER, his real name being ——. He wanted to get charge of a ship. He was poor. I ascertained from him that at one time he had charge of the *Retribution*, and he showed me his papers as an officer in the Navy. I told him to remain quiet, and then I sent BRAINE to New-York to make a reconnoissance. He returned, and I went among a few friends who loaned me $385.
>
> I tried to get PARKER to go to New-York, but he refused, so I raised eleven men and put them under charge of BRAINE. I wrote him his instructions. I then took PARKER and went down the bay on the day we expected the steamer would be captured, and when the *Chesapeake* appeared in sight we went on board."

We can fill in PARKER'S real name now, as the testimony of his brother shows that it was LOCKE, and that he was a Nova Scotian.

If this letter tells the truth, it seems plain that the proving of PARKER'S commission as an officer of the Confederate Navy would not justify the men, for they were acting not under PARKER, but under the command of the writer of the letter. He "tried to get PARKER to go to New-York," and could not; he "raised the men;" he "put them in charge of BRAINE;" he had raised the funds for the enterprise; and he "gave the instructions" for it, and not till the vessel was taken and was at Nova Scotia did PARKER have anything to do with the matter, and that the writer himself had no authority is shown by the fact which he states that he had been trying unsuccessfully to get a letter-of-marque.

Still it will probably be attempted to make out that PARKER was the officer in charge of the expedition. But the officials should certainly examine the writer of this letter, for if his statements are true, PARKER was not in command.

Whether the fact that PARKER was a Nova Scotian, and that his acts were contrary to the law of England, would weaken the protection of his commission, remains to be seen. The case is an interesting one, and presents points in international law, whose decision may be very important.

The Greco Conspiracy.

Was this a real or a spurious plot? Was it a plot got up by Italian fanatics against the life of the French Emperor, or a plot got up by the Parisian police against French liberty? People are divided in opinion on this subject, but perhaps an epitome of the history of the mysterious affair will best enable us to form a correct conclusion as to its true character. On Christmas Day four Italians, named GRECO, IMPERATORI, FRABUCO and LAGLIO, arrived in Paris, with the intention, according to their subsequent admission, of killing the Emperor. They had each two uncharged shells concealed on their persons, were armed with daggers and revolvers, and possessed cash to the amount of 4,000f. They dallied away their time in the French metropolis till their money was nearly spent, when they bethought themselves of the business which brought them thither; but while they were preparing, or affecting to prepare, for the execution of their crime, the police pounced on them, and the bubble burst. Now who was it that furnished these men with the eight shells and the 4,000f.? Who was it that armed them with daggers and revolvers? Who was it that instigated them to travel from Lugano to Paris, and to attempt the assassination of the ruler of France? If we are to believe their own evidence after arrest, it was GIUSEPPE MAZZINI that supplied them with money and arms, that suggested to them the foul deed, and that invited them to undertake its commission.

But how are these statements to be reconciled with the counter-statements of MAZZINI himself in his letter to the London press? In that letter the Italian patriot pronounces the whole story an infamous fabrication. He declares that he never had an interview with the conspirators at Lugano; that he never instigated them, or any one else, to assassinate LOUIS NAPOLEON; that he never supplied them with shells, money, or arms for any such purpose. This comprehensive and emphatic disclaimer forbids us to give the slightest credit to the disclosures of these men, so far as MAZZINI is concerned. But if they have borne false witness in order to implicate the Italian patriot in their guilt, is it not possible that they may have withheld evidence which would furnish a clue to the real authors, and nature of the plot? Though we cannot suppose that MAZZINI suggested it to them, and equipped them for its execution, it is still less likely that either Cardinal ANTONELLI or VICTOR EMANUEL did so. Yet there must have been a principal and instigator in the case, for it is plain, from the social position and circumstances of the would-be assassins, that they were mere instruments. Who then was the concocter of the scheme? Who furnished these wretches with the means of accomplishing it, if *that* was really their object? This may have been a genuine plot, and the parties to it may have been genuine plotters, whose real aim was the murder of NAPOLEON. But their conduct, both before and after their arrest, looks suspicious. More than a fortnight elapsed from their entrance into Paris to their apprehension, during any one day of which they could have attempted the carrying out of their design with the greatest ease, for the Emperor was every day to be met with, yet they gave themselves up to enjoyment all the time, and seemed oblivious of their mission. Their leader, too, while under examination, displayed none of the dignity or reticence of a genuine conspirator. He foamed, he raged, he blasphemed, like a maniac, because, forsooth, his victim had escaped; but, when all this *furore* was over, he evinced a singular readiness to communicate whatever was most calculated to please his interrogators.

Bogus plots to cast odium on an obnoxious party or a political opponent have been of frequent occurrence. ALCIBIADES was driven into exile because of the defacement of the Hermean statues at Athens, but it is almost certain that it was the enemies of ALCIBIADES, and not ALCIBIADES, who committed the crime. The Catholics of England suffered persecution in the reign of the second CHARLES for having participated in a Jesuit plot, but it was the miscreant OATES and his accomplices, not the Catholics, who were the real plotters. And if this Greco conspiracy was got up by the Parisian Police, to justify the enactment of additional laws for the safeguard of the Emperor, or to excuse additional measures of severity against the French press and people, why should we wonder? If, however, notwithstanding the various symptoms of spuriousness which it exhibits, the plot was a genuine one, and the real aim of the conspirators was to murder NAPOLEON, we are benevolent enough to rejoice that it has proved abortive, and that his Majesty still survives.

The Situation in New-Zealand.

Our last intelligence from New-Zealand is of considerable importance. There are mishaps in war, it seems, at the antipodes as well as in the occident, and Mr. Bull's strategy is occasionally no less liable to be baffled than Brother Jonathan's.

Gen. CAMERON, be it remembered, delayed his attack on the Maori stronghold of Mere-Mere, for months, in order that he might concentrate his forces, provide gunboats, and make full preparation for capturing that position, preventing the escape of its defenders, and crushing the main body of the rebels with a single blow. At length everything deemed necessary to his success, was ready, and on Oct. 31 the steamer *Pioneer*, with 600 troops on board, received instructions to ascend the Waikato, and land the soldiers about nine miles above Mere-Mere, that they might be on hand to intercept the retreat of the enemy, who were to be assailed the second day after. The iron-clad, notwithstanding a sharp fire from the Maori-pah, passed up the stream unharmed, and executed her commission. So far all had gone well, and the British Commander anticipated a glorious and decisive victory in the impending fight; but that very night the rain fell in torrents, the river rose and flooded the surrounding swamps, and when the morning of battle dawned, the natives were nowhere! Inspired with a panic, probably, by the presence of the gunboat, they had escaped in their canoes under cover of the darkness, and left their foe no trophy to console him for his disappointment and trouble, save their untenanted position and a few antiquated field-pieces. Of the 2,000 warriors who had occupied Mere-Mere, and whom Gen. CAMERON had hoped to annihilate, not a man was killed, wounded, or captured. All got off safely, and went no one knows whither. The common opinion is, that they have formed themselves into guerrilla bands and taken to the bush, but it is just as likely that they have retired to some more remote position where iron-clads can't reach them, and where they can contend with the Europeans on more equal terms, or amuse them for another season.

The result of the British Commander's failure to compel the Maories to fight at Mere-Mere, and to prevent their retreat thence, is that a whole year has been wasted, and that the strength of the natives is still unbroken, their spirit and self-confidence unabated. Their superiority in forest warfare also continues, and, at a place called Mauku, on the 17th of October, they achieved their latest recorded triumph in this kind of encounter, over a party of volunteers, consisting of some 60 or 70 men, under Lieuts. PERCEVAL and LUSK, the former of whom was slain, with six privates. Lieut. PERCEVAL was a grandson of that Prime Minister who was assassinated in the House of Commons by BELLINGHAM.

It is fortunate indeed for the colonists that the conflict is, properly speaking, rather a conflict with the *Waikatoes* than with the Maories generally. For were the entire aboriginal population to join in the struggle, while the colonists are waiting for succor from England and India, they might find it a somewhat difficult matter to weather the tempest. The very military renown of the Waikatoes, however, is now telling against them, and hatred of their formidable neighbors, no less than dread of the issue, is unquestionably keeping the feebler tribes from taking part in a war on which the continued existence of their race probably depends. But though the war is still waged only by a single tribe, we may judge what is the alarm of the whites, and what their idea of its nature, from the Colonial Government having demanded an auxiliary force of *twenty thousand* men. There is evidence, moreover, that the war will soon become a war of massacre on both sides. The Waikatoes are said to make no distinction between soldiers and civilians, between men and women, between adults and children. They have vowed vengeance against all "pale faces," and wherever they meet them, they shoot all down indiscriminately. Hence the universal cry of the Europeans is now for "RETALIATION." "The savages," exclaim they, "must be hunted like wild beasts; no quarter must be given them;" and we are assured by the correspondent of the London *Times* that, if Gen. CAMERON'S strategy had succeeded at Mere-Mere, not a man of the Maories would have been spared.

But though this merciless mode of waging war may be quite in accordance with the ethics of untutored savages, it will not be very consistent with the professions of a people who claim to be paragons of humanity and philanthropy—who are such rigid censors of the acts of others—and it will prove a rather singular illustration of those refined precepts with which the leading London journals have interlarded their commentaries on our American conflict.

The Fair of the Sanitary Commission.

The fair in behalf of the Sanitary Commission, which is to open in Brooklyn on the 22d inst., is the fourth of that series of fairs which are being held in the great cities of our country. Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston, have each, in their turn, shown what they could do in this way for the soldier, and now Brooklyn is to take her turn. She has not hitherto shown herself backward in good works, and we presume she will not now. Her citizens propose to raise at least a quarter of a million dollars, and they are all united heartily in the work. They are putting up temporary buildings in connection with the Academy of Music, in which the fair is to be held, and lumbermen send material as their gift, and carpenters furnish their days' labor as their contribution. On every hand is to be heard nothing but preparations for the fair. Churches and Sabbath schools, and private schools and private individuals give money and time, and labor and thought, to make the affair a grand success.

There is to be one feature about this fair which is new and is likely to prove interesting. The New-England element, as we all know, is strong in Brooklyn, and the New-England people there propose to have a kitchen attached to the fair, which shall represent the kitchens of New-England in the olden times. They mean to show to their children and to others who have known of these things only by hearsay, what was the old fireplace, around which the Puritans used to gather. The old-fashioned chairs and tables, the old candlesticks, and porringers, and trenchers, the strings of dried apples and pumpkin which festooned the ceiling, the old fashioned dishes, steaming pork and beans, yellow hasty pudding and milk, celebrated by New-England's poet, JOEL BARLOW, the golden pumpkin pie, and the rich, spicy mince pie, Indian bread and Indian pudding, doughnuts, and a host more of good things, whose very names make the mouths of those who have known them, water, are all to be found there—and the old costumes are also to be seen. The guests will be waited upon and the kitchen presided over by ladies in the dress of our great-grandmothers, and as pretty as they were in their youth—and the old Bible will lie on the shelf, and the old almanac hang up by the dresser.

Nor is this all, for the scenes of the old times are also to be reproduced. The apple paring, the donation party, the quilting frolic, are to be represented, and we even hear rumors of a wedding-party, with a real wedding—but this we do not vouch for. But at any rate, the Brooklyn Yankees are bound to have a good time now, and to show that there were some good things of old in New-England, before thoughts of shutting her "out in the cold" had begun to ferment in weak and coppery heads.

Personal.

—Mr. A. C. ARMSTRONG has lately become a partner in the esteemed publishing house of SCRIBNER & Co. Mr. ARMSTRONG has since boyhood been in the employ of this firm in subordinate capacities, and his rise is a pleasing evidence of the rewards attending the faithful discharge of duty. The new partner has long been known to the book trade for his eminent business qualities and his agreeable and gentlemanly manners.

—The hundreds of persons who were crowded out of the Cooper Institute last Tuesday evening on the occasion of Miss ANNA E. DICKENSON'S lecture on "Words for the Hour," have another opportunity afforded them of hearing this wonderful young speaker at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-morrow evening, providing they go early enough. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will preside on the occasion. Miss DICKENSON will discuss the same topics—"Words for the Hour"—which she has already presented twice with great success—first at Washington and afterwards in this City.

—Mr. MACFARLANE, who, for the last seventeen years, has been the chief editor of the *Scientific American*, last week vacated that responsible post and entered another sphere of usefulness in Albany, N. Y. On the eve of his departure from this City, Mr. MACFARLANE was made the recipient of various presentations from his numerous friends, as tributes to his worth as a Christian gentleman and his acquirements as a scientific scholar. There are few probably who have contributed as much as he to the material prosperity of the people of this State and the country generally, by the readiness he has for years displayed, to make his wide experience and sound judgment in all branches of applied science, manufactures and industry available to all.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

Skirmishing at Cumberland Gap—Our Forces Compelled to Retire—They Subsequently Regain their Ground.

POWELL'S RIVER BRIDGE, Tenn., Friday, Feb. 5.

On Friday, of last week, three brigades of a cavalry corps, about sixteen hundred strong, four hundred of whom were mounted, with no artillery, under the command of Col. LOVE, of the Eleventh Kentucky Regiment, skirmished with the rebels, under Gen. JONES, on the Virginia road, thirteen miles from Cumberland Gap.

The skirmishing lasted for three hours. We held our position until dark, although we were attacked by a superior force, when we withdrew to our camps, three miles in the rear.

At sunrise on Saturday morning Col. LOVE'S pickets were attacked by the rebels, when Col. LOVE moved to the front to meet them.

The rebels were seen advancing in line with 4,000 infantry and cavalry and three pieces of artillery.

Col. LOVE then fell back three miles, skirmishing all the way, when the enemy ceased following, and Col. LOVE encamped three miles from the Gap.

The next morning Col. LOVE sent all his available forces two miles in front, and had a lively skirmish with the rebels, twice charging them and driving them back with heavy loss—since which (up to the afternoon of the 5th inst.) the rebels have not appeared in any force on our front.

Our loss in these skirmishes was eight killed, eight wounded, and three missing. Capt. NEWTON, of the Eighth Tennessee, is among the killed.

The enemy's loss was ten killed and from fifteen to twenty-five wounded.

The rebels were unsuccessful in their attempt to take the Cumberland Gap.

Simultaneously with this movement, slight demonstrations were made by the rebels from the Jonesboro and Tazewell roads.

All is quiet now in this neighborhood.

Gen. GARRARD, the new Commander of this post, is determined to hold the Cumberland at all hazards. Nothing definite has recently been heard from Knoxville.

REPORTS FROM KNOXVILLE.

Longstreet's Forces Still Advancing—Severe Engagement at Tazewell—Gen. Willcox Slightly Wounded—Reported Reinforcements for Longstreet.

Dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

KNOXVILLE, Sunday, Jan. 31,
VIA CHATTANOOGA, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

I have reliable information from the rebel lines that Gen. LONGSTREET has recently been heavily reinforced from Virginia and North Carolina.

Major-Gen. BUSHROD JOHNSON commands the right wing, and the younger HILL the left.

He holds a line extending from Strawberry Plains to Sevierville. His army is in better condition than it has been for some time past, and every effort is being made by the enemy to strike heavy blows in this region.

The enemy has been drawing his forces to Sevierville during the past two or three days, and a large army is now concentrated there.

A large body of rebels have crossed the Holston River, and are now on the north bank, preparing to move down upon us. The men are very bold in their movements, and seem satisfied of their ability to push on successfully. In this design they may be defeated, as every preparation is being made to give them a warm reception.

Unfortunately for us the rebels succeeded in advancing cavalry and artillery north, on Saturday last; and succeeded in cutting off our communications with our forces under Gen. PARKER, at Cumberland Gap. Gen. PARKER, by courier, announces that he is watching the enemy, and can hold the Gap for several months, if necessary.

A battle occurred at Tazewell, on Sunday last, which was in progress for some hours. The losses on both sides were severe, and I am sorry to learn that the gallant Gen. ORLAND B. WILCOX was painfully, though not seriously wounded. He will be able to direct operations in an ambulance.

In this affair our forces were repulsed, the rebels appearing in overwhelming numbers, having been reinforced at the critical moment.

Our forces fell back to a good position at nightfall, and have not since been molested.

The rebels captured twenty-one men of the Fourth Indiana, (six months,) fourteen men of the Eighth Indiana, and seven of the Twenty-third Michigan. Five men of the Thirteenth Kentucky (rebel) Regiment were picked up about five miles from this city. This shows how the enemy is closing up on us.

Our total loss in the recent brilliant cavalry affair at Fair Gardens, beyond Sevierville, was about 100 in killed and wounded.

The brave Col. LESLIE, of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, fell mortally wounded in this fight.

We took 127 prisoners. We captured a fine battery of three English steel rifled guns. The fight for these was a hard one, and the rebels lost heavily in killed and wounded.

The cavalry division of Gen. KENNER GARRARD got cut off during the action. The leader headed his men, and led them on a wheeling charge through the enemy's columns, and successfully cut his way through them without serious loss.

Skirmishing is going on constantly every day along our entire line. The rebels seem to think we have fallen back from weakness, and would bring on a general engagement, but of course we have great advantages in retiring until our reinforcements are thoroughly up and in position.

Citizens and soldiers from the rebel lines agree in the statement that LONGSTREET has called for and is hourly expecting reinforcements from JOHNSTON'S army in Tennessee, which is reported to be coming up through North Carolina, as well as overland. It is doubted whether such reinforcements will be able to join LONGSTREET presently.

Gen. FOSTER is in direct communication by telegraph with Gens. GRANT and THOMAS. Both of these leaders are watching the movements here.

Gen. FOSTER is working hard, and so are his Lieutenants, and there is no doubt expressed of our ability to carry out Gen. GRANT'S orders.

The people have sobered down and are now more confident in our Generals and army here than ever before.

[Approved, and permitted to pass for publication, by order of Maj.-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, at Chattanooga, Feb. 3.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 6.

Private information, direct from Chattanooga, is to the effect that several days ago, though there was a force at Dalton, the main body of the rebel army was at Rome, Georgia under JOHNSTON.

The latter fact is accounted for on the ground either that the enemy were forced to go to Rome for convenience to their supplies, or to prevent desertion, between 8,000 and 9,000 men having come into our lines since the battle of Missionary Ridge.

There is no such alarm at Chattanooga about the safety of our troops in the neighborhood of Knoxville as seems to prevail elsewhere, and many of the published accounts to that effect are characterized as exaggerations.

The Courier line, between Chattanooga and Knoxville, was interrupted.

Movements of Gen. Price—The Rebel Capt. Russell to be Held as a Hostage for the Delivery Up of Quantrell.

FORT SMITH, ARK., Saturday, Feb. 6.

Gen. PRICE has superseded Gen. HOLMES in the command of the Department of Arkansas. His headquarters are still at Longwood, west of Camden.

Capt. RUSSELL, Gen. HUNTER'S Adjutant, was brought here to-day. Gen. HUNTER is a son of Senator HUNTER, of Virginia, and commands the Indian Brigade in the division of the rebel Gen. HUNTER.

It has been recommended that Capt. RUSSELL be held as a hostage for the delivery up of QUANTRELL, for the murder of Maj. CURTIS, at Baxter's Spring, last Fall.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Feb. 6.

The steamer *Live Oak*, from Memphis on the 3d instant, arrived here to-night with 500 bales of cotton and 30 hogsheads of tobacco for St. Louis.

The steamer *St. Patrick*, from Memphis on the 3d instant, with 600 bales of cotton for Louisville, also arrived here to-day.

The Memphis papers contain no news of consequence. Strictly middling cotton was selling there at 68c.@69c. per pound, and good middling at 70c.@71c.

Guerrillas Collecting in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Saturday, Feb 6.

Major McKINNEY, of the Staff of General CURTIS, reports that a skirmish took place between Captain COLEMAN'S command and about one hundred guerrillas in Jackson County. The latter are supposed to be a part of QUANTRELL'S old band. There are evidences that guerrillas are collecting in that county for plundering operations. Arrangements are being made to break up their organization.

MEXICO AND THE WEST INDIES.

News from Mexico—Guadalajara and Aquas Calientes occupied by the French—Zacatecas not yet Occupied—Juarez Reported at Monterey or Durango—News from Matamoras—Guerrilla Exploits—Miramon, Teran, Juarez' Late Minister of Justice, Retired to Live in Spain—Submission of Three of Juarez' Generals to the Intervention—A New Tribunal of Justice Established by the Regency.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Feb. 1, 1864.

By the Spanish merchant steamer *Cuba*, further intelligence has been received from Mexico.

Gen. BAZAINE occupied Guadalajau on the 5th ult. The news is given in an official account from the Regency, which was transmitted to ORIZABA by telegraph, with orders to send the news on to Vera Cruz by a special messenger, so that it might be forwarded to Europe by the first steamer.

The following is Gen. BAZAINE's dispatch to the Regency, dated San Pedro, one league from Guadalajara, Jan. 5:

"To-day my vanguard occupied the city without firing a shot, and to-morrow I enter with the rest of the army. The enemy attempted ineffectually to resent my passage over the bridge of Calderon, and is now fleeing toward Colima after having made extortions on all the real estate owners. Gen. DONAI writes to me, on the 30th of last month, that he had dispersed the remains of a force of URAGA's which had taken refuge in the Sierra, taking from him 143 mules loaded with artillery and equipments, a quantity of copper, and utensils to bore cannon and coin money. The pacification of the interior is brought about by the occupation of all its principal capitals, and the principal conditions of his Imperial Highness the Archduke are fulfilled."

The latter sentence is an addition made by the Regency to Gen. BAZAINE's official dispatch for effect in Europe. It is signed by J. M. ARROYO, Secretary of State and Foreign Affairs, and directed to Don JOSE MARIA GUTIERREZ, Estrada in Paris.

There are contradictory reports about the occupation of Zacatecas; it not being certain whether the French have taken it or not. The Franco-Mexican paper, the *Sociedad* says, that up to the 3d of this month, ORTEGA was still at Zacatecas with his forces, not having marched against AquasCalientes as it was announced he would do. The same paper adds, "DOBLADO, with the rest of his troops, had arrived at Zacatecas and joined ORTEGA.

The *Estafette*, another French paper of the Capital, says:

"We have been informed, upon good authority, that Zacatecas must have been occupied, or will be shortly, by a French column. Col. GARNIER has been intrusted with this important expedition, which he has undertaken at the head of the Fifty-first of the line, two battalions of the Seventh and Twentieth Foot Chasseurs, and two squadrons of the Second Regiment of *Chasseurs d'Afrique*."

Other communications from Vera Cruz, dated the 12th and 19th respectively, contradict one another in this particular. One communication, dated the 12th, saying that the French Commander-in-Chief had written from Aquas Calientes to Gen. DONAI, to notify his arrival there from Zacatecas, and that the occupation of Zacatecas took place without any resistance, the forces that were there having been sent to San Luis, where Gen. MEJIA defeated them. The other, of the 19th, gives a different version, viz.:

"On the news of the occupation of Aquas Calientes by the French, there was an alarm at Zacatecas. ORTEGA spiked his heavy cannon and burned the causeways and equipments. Since then all was quiet again at Zacatecas, and it was said that ORTEGA would leave there on the 31st of December, with 2,000 men and some pieces of mountain artillery, against Aquas Calientes, where the Conservative Commander, CHAVEZ, was staying with his forces."

The Franco-Mexican papers publish a ridiculous account of the late peregrinations of DOBLADO. They say:

"In letters from the interior we find a most curious version of the doublings and redoublings of Don MANUEL DOBLADO. The Ex-Governor of Guanajuato, receiving information that the French had marched from Lagos, evacuated Aquas Calientes, and was off to Rincon de Romos. The first news of the movement of the French turned out to be false, and DOBLADO, on hearing of it, returned from Rincon de Romos to Aquas Calientes. Three days after, he heard that the French were approaching by the estate of LEDESMA, when he took an opposite direction, going to Teocaltiche, in the direction of Guanajuato, so as to be in the rear of his pursuers. Since then it has been reported that DOBLADO took again the route of Guadalajara."

According to the *Sociedad*, JUAREZ was expected on the 27th ult., at Monterey, accompanied only by his Ministers. JUAREZ' family would be accommodated at the house of Don EUGENIO AGUIRRE, from there being no houses nor hotels unoccupied, on account of the immigration of people from Texas.

Another account says that JUAREZ took the route of Saltillo, and it was believed that he would go to Durango.

Gen. MEJIA writes, in a letter from San Luis:

"NEGRETE and ALCALDE have succeeded in assembling 200 men, almost unarmed, from the troops that were put to flight on the 27th of December, and are with them at Matguala. There is no other force worth mentioning in this direction. JUAREZ is by this time on the frontier."

Of JUAREZ' Ministers, it is said by the friends of the intervention, that only TEJADA did not desert him; NEGRETE, it is said, would be made Minister of War, and JOAQUIN ALCALDE, of Justice. MEJIA, in a recent communication to the Regency, announces that three of the enemy's Generals, PARODI, AMPUDIA, and ARAMBERRI, NUNES, one of JUAREZ' Ministers, and various employes and officers of the Government at San Luis, had voluntarily submitted to the intervention. The news of the submission of the above-named Generals has been since reiterated in the official publication of the Regency.

The Franco-Mexican papers publish letters from Matamoras, in which it is said that SERNA was about to send to Vidaurri 2,000 rifles of the arms lately obtained in Matamoras. The above papers publish likewise the following extract from their correspondence at Matamoras.

"The merchants here are anxious that Matamoras should be occupied by the Intervention, for they suffer much from the demagogues. CORTINAS cannot leave SERNA quiet, and the latter acts just as the other wishes. The State of Tamaulipas continues in disorder. The Americans pass over to this side of the river and carry off the cotton of the merchants of this place, who have no one to demand it back from them."

With regard to the late affair at Morelia, up to the 28th of last month there had been buried 826 bodies, nine-tenths of which are calculated to be those of Liberals. The Interventionists, according to the calculations of their friends, had 40 killed and 80 wounded. The Liberals, including killed and wounded, lost about 1,246 men, besides nine pieces of artillery and other equipments.

The Mexican guerrillas continue to molest the railroad operations. On the 3d inst., about 7 o'clock in the morning, a band of guerrillas made an attack upon the workmen at a place called Sordo, a little beyond Soledad, and carried them all off prisoners. A detachment of French cavalry was sent in pursuit, and, after some fighting, were obliged to retreat, three of the soldiers and their commander being wounded. A detachment of marines having come up to their assistance, under the command of Mr. MARECHAL, the military commander of Soledad, the pursuit was renewed, and the guerrillas were again reached in a ravine called Paso Maria Hernandez, where the French succeeded in surrounding them. After a desperate fight of three hours, the guerrillas were put to flight, with the loss of thirty men, *hors de combat*, and the railroad operatives were rescued.

Tlalpam has been again occupied by the French authorities, who, on account of its insecurity since the attack made on it on the 28th of October last, had removed to Cojoacan and Churubusco.

MIRAMON, who was expected at Guanajuato on the 18th inst., was at that date at Salamanca, and was preparing to set out. The Interventionists say that his progress has been a complete ovation. Similar favorable accounts are given from the same source with respect to Celaya, the inhabitants of which place, it is said, are enthusiastic in favor of the new order of things. The correspondence published in the Franco-Mexican papers from that place talks of the utility of arming the citizens to defend the new Government.

JUAREZ' late Minister of Justice, TERAN, arrived here lately from New-Orleans, and left to-day for Spain in the mail steamer *Isla de Cuba*. It appears that he is going to live in the province of Andalusia, Spain, where he possesses family property. He was accompanied by two sisters, a niece and a young man, a *protégé* of his who lost an arm in the war.

According to an account published by the Regency, the Liberals, after their unsuccessful attack on Morelia, commanded by NEGRETE and ALCALDE, and numbering 5,000 men, made an attack upon San Luis Potosi two days after it had been occupied by the Franco-Mexicans under MEJIA. That the attack was a spirited one, we gather from the fact that the Liberals penetrated as far as the *place d'armes*, from which, however, they were driven out, being completely defeated, according to the Franco-Mexican account, and pursued for a distance of three leagues, with the loss of 9 wagon-loads of military equipments, 6 rifled cannon, 3 mortars—one a 24-pounder and the other two 8-pounders—105 mules, 800 prisoners, several killed and wounded and two flags; on the part of the conquerors, several of MEJIA's Aids-de-Camp were killed, and Gen. CALVO wounded in the arm, which has since been amputated.

The same official account of the Regency says that URUGA, with the remains of his forces, after his unsuccessful attack upon Morelia, was defeated by a brigade of the Franco-Mexican army near Zamora, as he was marching in the direction of Guadalajara, and the greater part of his baggage taken. URUGA, with some of his Aids-de-Camp and a small escort, escaped in the direction of Ario, to seek, says the account, a way of getting out of the Empire on the Pacific side.

The Superior Tribunal of Justice in the Capital has been dissolved by the Regency, on account of disagreeing with the Government on the subject of the estates that JUAREZ's administration had confiscated. Another tribunal has been instituted, composed, says the official organ of the Regency, of persons worthy in all respects of esteem and honor.

The diligence from Queretaro, which was guarded by five French soldiers, was attacked by a party of guerrillas on the road, and the escort killed, as well as two officers of Zouaves who were passengers by it, bearing dispatches from Gen. BAZAINE. As soon as it was known in the Capital, a detachment of 600 men, under the command of Col. PORTIER, was sent out in pursuit of them, as well as other troops of the Empire, as Mexico is now ostentatiously called, from other points.

The epitome of news, which the Regency publishes regularly for transmission to its employes in foreign countries, contains the following items:

"DOBLADO, vigorously pursued by Gen. BAZAINE in person, abandoned all his train, destroying a great quantity of artillery effects.

General CASTAGNY, after having occupied Aquascalientes and established the civil authorities, marched against Zacatecas, which has been abandoned by the opposers of the Government.

According to accounts received from Monterey it is known that JUAREZ and his cabinet had arrived in that city.

The guerrillas of JUAREZ's party, who, under the command of NICOLAS MERIDA, were increasing considerably in the mountain region of Tulancingo, suffered a complete defeat at Tuto, losing one hundred muskets, two pieces of artillery, nine chests of artillery equipments, with several killed and wounded, and thirty made prisoners. Their leader, MERIDA, escaped to Huauchinango with only eight men.

Finally the opposers of the Government, under the command of FRAGOSO, have received another blow in Rio Hondo, with the loss of several killed and wounded, besides prisoners.

At Ajusco the greater part of MARTINEZ' band have been captured, their leader being reduced to so low a condition that he was willing to submit to the Empire on receiving a pledge of security, but the reply of General NEIGLE must have shown him that the reign of vandalism is over, for he let him know that the only pledge he should receive would be a rope to hang him with.

According to the *Sociedad*, URUGA, on the 8th inst., was at Coalcoman, as far as which place General DOUAI was still following him with the *Chasseurs d'Afrique*, leaving his artillery behind.

Uruapan, the *ad interim* capital of the State (Michoacan) is occupied by the French.

On the 7th the ceremony of swearing allegiance to the intervention took place at Morelia, where on the first day the document was signed by more than 1,500 persons, and on the following day, the 8th, large numbers continued to sign it. There were illuminations, music and other diversions in honor of the event.

In Michoacan there only remain a few bands who, says the accounts, will be exterminated by General MARQUEZ.

FROM SAN DOMINGO AND HAVANA.

Departure of Spanish Steamers for Hayti—Reflections on the War in St. Domingo—Russian and English Ships-of-War in Havana—The Russian and English Admirals.

HAVANA, Monday, Feb. 1, 1864.

The Spanish war steamer, *San Quintin*, arrived here a few days ago, from St. Domingo, and brought the following news:

On the 9th and 10th of last month (January) the Government steamer *Majestad* was attacked by the insurgents as she was going up the river Azama, loaded with provisions and warlike materials for the Spanish army encamped at Guanuma and Monte Plata. The attack was unsuccessful, the assailants being driven off by the assistance that came from the camp and from the capital, St. Domingo. The steamer was again attacked on her return to St. Domingo, after having discharged her cargo in the same direction, but the Dominicans, after a hard fought contest, were again driven off.

The insurgents, say the Spanish accounts, having been routed along the whole line of the river Ozoma and opposite the pass of Tabacoa with considerable loss, fled in the direction of the town of Los Llanos, near which place they were again beaten on the 16th by SANTANA, who left the capital to cut off their retreat. The account makes the insurgents to have been likewise beaten on the same day at a place called Capote, in Pulgarin, near to Hayti. The discrepancy in the account I do not undertake to clear up.

The correspondent of the *Boletin Mercantil*, of Porto Rico, writing from Samana, says: "Since the action of the 31st ult., in which the rebels paid so dearly for their audacity, they have not molested us, presenting themselves daily to Gen. HUNGRIA, Governor of the district, in parties of tens and twelves. All the country from this town to the point south of the peninsula is completely free from insurgents."

Gen. HUNGRIA having received information that forces, arms and equipments were to be landed on the peninsula of Samana, by the river Juna, sent out an expedition, in conjunction with the officer in command of the naval station at this point, to the mouth of the Juna, under the command of a naval Lieutenant. The expedition left on the 8th, and on the 10th the Commander was informed that a part of the arms which it had been proposed by the insurgents to introduce, had been taken a prize by the Spanish war steamer *Ulloa*. The expedition, which was composed of gunboats, then made reconnoissances along the southern coast of the peninsula, in order to confer with the insurgents, but as nobody appeared, a written communication, offering them a free pardon if they surrendered, was left ashore. The gunboats then withdrew, when the insurgents showed a flag of truce. The Spanish Commander ordered the gunboats to advance, but observing suddenly a singular movement on shore, he placed them in line of battle, the insurgents opening fire on them at the same time. The gunboats returned it—killing, as they say, one-half of the insurgents, who, however, did not amount to more than about fifty.

Gen. GANDARA continues still at Azua, employed in sending the necessary articles for Gen. PUELLO's expedition and organizing another, which will shortly set out for Barahona. PUELLO had taken San Juan and Las Matas, and at the last accounts, dated the 18th inst., was marching against Cercado, which latter place and Barahona were the only places in the Province of Azua, say the Spanish accounts, still occupied by the insurgents.

Gen. SANTANA had gone to the Capital to reëstablish his health, the command of the Spanish army encamped in Guanuma, being intrusted *ad interim* to Gen. ALFAU.

The case of the schooner *Julia*, which was taken a prize by the Spanish steamer *Ulloa*, whilst discharging a cargo of warlike effects at Monte Cristi, and receiving at the same time a cargo of tobacco from the rebels, is pending before the Admiralty Court of the Capital.

Mr. DAVIS HATCH, an American capitalist, residing at Porto Rico, is mentioned as having come to the Capital of St. Domingo, to set about making a railroad from Neyba to Barahona, no being at all daunted by the political state of affairs. He is said to be at the head of a company who have large industrial projects in view in St. Domingo.

The Spanish war-steamer *Princesa de Asturias* left on the 25th inst. for Hayti. The *Princesa de Asturias* took out with her $100,000, a loan from the Bank of Spain, of this city, to the Government, for St. Domingo, to pay the expenses of the war there. After leaving the money at the last named place, she will go on, as mentioned above, to Port-au-Prince, to demand of the Haytian Government the delivery up to the Spanish authorities of the Dominican refugees who have sought asylum in the Haytian dominions. Another Spanish war-steamer, the *Carmen*, is at present at Port-au Prince, and according to the last news received from Santiago de Cuba, the Spanish corvette *Santa Lucia* left that port on the 21st for the same destination.

The sending of troops, warlike equipments, and also provisions to the Spanish army in St. Domingo, is still continued with great activity from here and Santiago de Cuba, and the bringing back from the same place invalided and sick soldiers is carried on with a similar activity. The merchant-steamer *Cubana*, chartered by the Spanish Government, which left here on the 6th inst., with troops for St. Domingo, returned from there to Santiago de Cuba on the 22d, with 300 sick soldiers, including four officers, and proceeded immediately after her arrival to Nuevitas, in this island, to take on board mules for the use of the army in St. Domingo. The *San Quintin*, which arrived here a few days ago, will take out 1,000 mules for the same place. The merchant-steamer *Maria* left here on the 27th for St. Domingo, (the Capital,) carrying troops, maize, rice, biscuit, equipments and money for the Spanish army at the seat of war. The transport-of-war steamer *Velasco* is loading for the same place, and will take out a large number of mules.

Notwithstanding the continual glowing reports published in the Havana papers of the success of the Spanish arms in St. Domingo, the efforts made by the Government to put down the insurgents do not appear to be successful. They have in reality many obstacles to cope with—above all, the climate, so dangerous to the young raw recruits sent from Spain, of which the army there chiefly consists; in addition to this, the enemy that they have to contend with, although perhaps undisciplined, and it may be not so well-equipped as the Spanish soldier, is a formidable one. The natives of St. Domingo are a hardy race, fighting for their liberty, well accustomed to the climate, and able to bear the privations of a campaigning life better than the European soldiers of the Spanish army. They will live on almost anything, and be satisfied after a hard day's march with a handful of maize as their only subsistence. I mentioned some time ago that VARGAS, the Captain-General of the Spanish part of St. Domingo, was suprised on his arrival at the extent of the rebellion, and I have since been informed, on good authority, that he has sent to the Government here for more troops, in consequence of which the Captain-General has written home to Spain to send out 12,000 additional soldiers for the island. The number of troops at present in St. Domingo must be about 40,000, exclusive of the militia, which consists of about 2,000.

The harbor of Havana was enlivened, last week, by the presence of several foreign war vessels, in addition to the Spanish ones that are stationed here, and a deal of powder has been consequently wasted in the interchange of the usual naval salutes.

In the first place the Russian man-of-war propeller, *Newsky*, arrived here at the beginning of last week, with the Russian Admiral on board, and a few days after the English Admiral, Sir A. MILNE, arrived in the man-of-war propeller the *Nile*; two other English war steamers entered at the same (the *Cygnet* and *Petrel*,) all from Jamaica; and after one day's sojourn they all three left for the Bermudas, the Winter station of the English fleet. The above named vessels left on the 29th, and on the 30th the English man-of-war propeller *Shannon* arrived from Matamoras, and brought dispatches from the officer in command of the American squadron blockading the Rio Grande and the Texan coast, including Galveston. A report appeared in the papers here, copied from a paper of Santiago de Cuba, purporting to proceed from Jamaica, that there was a mutiny on board of the *Shannon* at Vera Cruz, and that another steamer had been dispatched from Jamaica to Vera Cruz, to her assistance. The *Shannon* was at Vera Cruz, but left there for Matamoras, and thence came on to Havana to join the English Admiral, who, however, left the day before her arrival. When the *Shannon* left Matamoras there was no French squadron in those waters, and the Mexican flag was flying at Matamoras.

The *Newsky* is still lying here, and if it is true, as stated, that her machinery will require repairs, her stay may be for some time. Other vessels of the Russian fleet are shortly expected. LARA.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 6.

The Senate is not in session to-day.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 6.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

The King's County Bounty Act; also, the bill legalizing town, city, and county bounties, which was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BENEDICT—For the better preservation of the public health in New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties.

By Mr. WOOSTER—Amending the Metropolitan Police Act by inserting therein the names Daniel D. T. Marshall, Joseph S. Bosworth, Anthony F. Campbell and Wm. McMurray, as Police Commissioners.

By Mr. PICKNEY—Amending the act relative to the National Guard.

By Mr. REED—Relative to the District and Marine Courts in New-York.

The bill establishing a State Bounty at three hundred dollars to volunteers was laid on the table.

The Senate Bill, legalizing town, city, and county bounties, was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned.

SYNOPSIS OF BILLS.

LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Senator SHAFER introduced a bill amending the several acts relating to the above companies, ordering that it shall not be lawful for any person to act within this State as agent for any company incorporated under laws of any other State Government, unless such company is possessed of the amount of actual capital required by the sixth section of the act relating to such companies and the same is invested in stocks or Treasury notes of the United States or this State, or of the State in which such company is located, or in such securities as bonds, mortgages, &c., as are receivable by the Bank Department; but all mortgages so deposited by any company under this section shall be upon real estate worth 75 per cent. more than the amount loaned thereon; such stocks, &c., &c., to be deposited with the chief financial officer of the State incorporating the company, and this State must be furnished with the certificate of such Auditor that he holds in trust for the benefit of the policy holders the securities before mentioned.

There are many other sections in the bill of great importance to Insurance Companies.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Senator SHAFER introduced a bill, directing that all written opinions delivered by the Court of Appeals, or any Judge thereof, upon any motion or cause that may have been heard and decided by said court, shall be filed with the clerk thereof, and shall be detained by him for the period of three months after the delivery of the same, and it shall be the duty of the clerk to furnish parties in such causes certified copies of such opinions upon the payment of the legal fees therefor: and after the expiration of said three months, the said opinion shall be delivered by the clerk of said court to the reporter of said court.

DIRECTORS OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Mr. FILKINS offered a bill ordering that in all elections for directors of every railroad corporation within this State, each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote on every share of stock held by him for 30 days previous to any elections. Providing such vote shall be challenged, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to require the voter to produce the original certificates of the stock; and unless offered when asked for, such vote shall be refused. The President and Secretary are ordered to give to stockholders, who represent at least 10 per cent. of the capital stock, a list of the persons owning stock in such corporation, with the number of shares held by each; and in default of doing so, they shall forfeit $1,000, and be liable to punishment by fine, imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court.

FREIGHT REPORTS OF NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND ERIE RAILROADS.

Mr. RICHARDSON introduced a bill directing the above companies to make monthly returns of the amount of merchandise, &c., delivered by each railway at the terminus of their respective roads, and ordering the Chief Engineer to embody such reports in his annual report to the Legislature.

TO INCORPORATE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN PASSENGER AND BAGGAGE COMPANY.

Mr. MCNEIL introduced a bill incorporating John Butterfield, Geo. W. Peck, Wm. A. Conely, John C. Dimick, Ira Buckman, Wm. E. Lord, Seth S. Ernsworth, Walter S. Hopkins, David S. Fairchild, D. P. Britton, A. F. Brainerd, Wm. Muir, Townsend Jackson, A. J. Greene, Joseph Hedden, Leonard, Warner, L. Derby, and John Van Gelder as the "New-York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage Company."

The capital stock to be $50,000, divided into shares of $100 each, with power to increase the same to $250,000.

SEC. 8 of the bill gives the company power to issue bonds &c. for the erection of stables, storage depots, &c., &c., said bonds to be secured by mortgage on the property of the company.

THE FIREMEN OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. LYONS introduced a bill amending section 8 of laws in relation to firemen, passed in 1855, by adding that the commissioners shall nominate two clerks at a salary of $1,200 each, to the Common Council of New-York, and a stenographic reporter at a salary of $500, and requiring all to take an oath for the proper performance of their duties.

ARMY AND NAVY SAVINGS BANK OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. BRYANT's bill names as Corporators of the above bank James Harper, George Opdyke, E. Harrison Reed, John Quackenbush, Thos. B. Van Buren, Frank S. Allen, Robt. S. Livingston, J. Nelson Lucky, A. V. Stout, Ezra P. Davis, James Gulick, Gabriel Van Cott, Daniel Sanford, James H. Elmore, John Emmons, Jr., Hubbard G. Stone, Wm. A. Budd, Robt. Allen, Jona O. Fowler, Wm. Hall, Chas. B. Hart, James M. Post, and empowers them to locate at or near the junction of Broadway, Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street.

TOLLING THE CENTRAL AND ERIE RAILROADS.

Mr. MATTOON gave notice that he would on some future day ask leave to introduce a bill to impose tolls on through freight carried during canal navigation by the above companies, and in connection with the above, offered the following:

Resolved, That in a time like the present, when the expenses of a great war press heavily on the people, it is just and proper that the large and rich railroads of this State, which are competing with the canals and reducing its revenues, should bear a fair proportion of the burdens, and be compelled to pay into the State Treasury something of their enormous earnings in the way of tolls on through freight carried during canal navigation.

STATE AND NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. BRANDRETH's bill to enable the banks of the State to organize into National Banks, provides that banks desiring to organize under the new Currency Act may do so on assuming all the debts and liabilities of the various banks, and on giving notice thereof in at least one county paper once a week for at least six weeks.

When any of the notes of such State Banks shall be returned to the Superintendent of the Banking Department, he shall surrender the securities deposited with him.

The new reorganized banks may sue or be sued on all claims or liabilities of the old banks.

REGULATING THE RUNNING OF CITY RAILROAD CARS.

Mr. EICKHOFF's bill provides that the Common Council of New-York shall have power to regulate the number of cars to be run, their style, rate of speed, the condition in which they shall be kept; the condition in which the tracks, streets, &c., shall be kept; also, the licensing of conductors and drivers, and generally such other subjects as may be necessary and pertinent thereto. Such regulations shall be fixed by ordinance, and apply, as far as practicable, to every railroad in the City, and shall not be claimed more than once a year. Such rules, however, are not to apply to the rate of fare.

It shall be the duty of the police force, as well as of such officers as the Common Council may designate, to enforce such ordinances.

PASSENGERS ON CITY RAILROADS.

Mr. BRANDRETH's bill to regulate the carrying of passengers on city railroads, and prevent overcrowding the cars, provides that all city and town railroad companies shall provide such accommodations as will secure to each passenger a seat, and shall not take into a car any greater number of passengers than can be seated therein, under a penalty of $25.

REQUIRING MONTHLY RAILROAD REPORTS.

Mr. RICHARDSON's bill provides that the New-York Central and New-York and Erie Railroad Companies shall make, on the first days of each month thereafter, a statement, in such form as the State Engineer may prescribe, showing the quantity in kind and in pounds of all freight carried the month preceding. These statements are required with reference to certain articles at the western termination of said roads, and with reference to other certain articles at the eastern termination of said road—each statement to be filed in the office of the State Engineer. And these corporations, in addition to the reports now required from them, shall further report a statement or table, similar to the Table No. 5 of the Auditor's Report on Toll, Trade and Tonnage. And they shall further show in a table the value of each article brought to tide-water during the year

Once Used in a Family,

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF

BECOMES A STANDARD REMEDY.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen is the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.

A CHALLENGE TO TEST.

There are many preparations in the market advertised to restore faded and gray hair. People seeing the advertisements are unable to decide which is preferable, and using one or two, and failing to derive the expected benefits, conclude that they are all humbugs. That it may be known which can be relied upon, the undersigned, proprietors of

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE

propose that some well-known persons, to be agreed upon, disinterested and of unquestioned integrity, designate one person, whose hair has become gray, to the proprietor of each preparation, to restore it. Each proprietor to use nothing but his own preparation, and the person to use nothing else while the test is making. The certificate of the result to be published in all the principal papers of the country at the expense of the unsuccessful competitors.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 Univerity-place, N.Y.

Papers containing HOYT'S Hiawatha advertisement please copy.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Leslie's Ginger Wine.

A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25; or with 6 beautiful mounted objects for $3; with 24 objects, $5; by HENRY CRAIG, No. 335 Broadway, second floor, New-York. Discount to dealers.

Hotel Arrivals.—A Complete List of Arrivals at the Hotels up to 2 A. M., will be published every morning in the *Daily News.*

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 159.—Feb. 6, 1864.
43 5, 48, 34, 75, 42, 65, 10, 70, 36, 49, 52, 23, 73.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 160.—Feb. 6, 1864.
8, 36, 33, 45, 26, 38, 6, 59, 75, 34, 67, 7, 52.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 63—Feb. 6, 1864.
51, 34, 9, 27, 32, 50, 18, 57, 76, 42, 38, 14, 54, 8.
CLASS 64—Feb. 6, 1864.
72, 70, 60, 28, 73, 53, 5, 67, 27, 77, 30, 76, 11.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

WATCHES—FINE GOLD WATCHES.— Fine Gold Hunting Case Cylinder Escapement Watches for Ladies, $35, $38, $40, $45, $50 to $75, each. Fine Gold Hunting Case Detached Levers, full jeweled, for Ladies, $45, $50, $55, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $150 to $200, each.
Gold Hunting Enameled Watches, for Ladies, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $125, $150 to $300, each, some with diamonds outside.
Gold Watches for Ladies, as low as $25, $28, $30 and $35, each.
Fine Gold Hunting Case English Patent Levers for Gentlemen, $85, $90, $100, $125, $150, $175 to $200, each.
GEO. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway.
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.
Watches sent by mail or express, to all parts of the country, without extra charge. All warranted.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES— FROM PARIS—Two, three, Four, Six Eight, Ten and Fifteen Dollars each.
For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS— NEW STYLES.—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BURDICK'S WINDOW BLIND SLAT Locks keep the slats of the blinds at any desired angle, and securely locks them when shut. For sale at all hardware stores, and by the PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY, No 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., sole agents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Addresses will be made by Rev. Bishop SIMPSON, U. S. Senator WILLEY, of Western Virginia, and Rev. Dr. BOWMAN, President of the Indiana Asbury University. There will be no collection. No postponement on account of the weather.

CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE JEWS.—A sermon will be preached on this subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in Christ's Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., by the Rev. Dr. COXE. An address will also be made, giving an account of the operations and prospects of the work. A collection will be taken up in aid of the society. Services commence at 7¼ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE NINTH SERMON in the series will be preached by Rev. J. L. SHOCK, D. D., pastor of the 15th-st. Evangelist Lutheran Church, in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of East 31st-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Christian Love.* Union Prayer meeting, THURSDAY EVENING, in Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., at 7½ o'clock.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Successful Church—Illustrated by Gideon's Three Hundred Men, Judges, vii.;* and at 7½ P. M., to the young, *On Motives to Early Piety.* Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Preaching every evening in the week, except Saturday.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH— Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ o'clock, evening. Subject in evening—*Ignorance and False Religion*—being a continuation of the course of lectures on "Pilgrim's Progress." Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES—SECOND SERIES, being discourses on "Christian Life," delivered in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D., will preach the sixth of this series of practical sermons, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Bible and Christian Life.*

THE UNITED STATES IN PROPHECY.— Rev. NEWTON HESTON, Pastor of the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, is preaching a series of sermons on *The United States in Prophecy*, every Sunday evening. The seventh discourse TO-MORROW, at 7½ P. M. Preaching, also, at 10½ A. M.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Seats free. Preaching next SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., by the pastor, Rev. A. MCGLASHAN. Communion at 3 P. M. Evening, 7½, monthly concert for seamen, with extracts from correspondence, addresses, &c.

"POOR FUND."—REV. C. C. GOSS, REV. MR. DEFOREST, agent for Hilton Head; GEORGE W. BUNGAY, Esq., and others, will speak in behalf of a fund for soldiers families, at Hope Chapel, SUNDAY EVENING. Discourse on a *Future Life* at 10½, and a children's meeting at 3 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—LECTURES on *Bunyan's Holy War.* The fourth lecture will be delivered by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, ON SUNDAY EVENING, on *the March of Emanuel in person, with his forces, for the Conquest of the Town of Mansoul.* Services at half-past seven.

REV. JAMES L. PHILLIPS WILL preach in the First F. W. Baptist Church, 28th-st., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. EBENEZER KNOWLTON will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the morning service.

THE SEVENTH OF THE COURSE OF SERMONS ON THE LITURGY, will be preached by Rt. Rev. GEO. BURGESS, D. D., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., in the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st. Subject—*The Psalter an Inspired Liturgy.* Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Feb. 7. Morning services, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, commencing at 10½ o'clock. The Evening services are discontinued for the present.

HELL, ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY AND DESTINY.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the third discourse on this subject, at the Historical Society's Building, 2d-av., 11th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Report of Hell by a Discharged Convict.* Strangers cordially invited.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., will preach in behalf of this association, in his own church, Fourth-av., northwest corner of 22d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clok. Young men are cordially invited.

REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach as usual in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Divine Legislation for the Poor.* Preaching in the morning also by the Pastor at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath service at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—The third lecture of the current series will be giving SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. MOSES BALLOU, on *The Episcopalian Church.* Mr. BALLOU will also preach in the morning

EVANGELICAL PREACHING IN FRENCH, by Rev. Mr. FIVAZ, at No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st., every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.; seats free. Prayer Meeting every THURSDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

ATHENEUM, BROOKLYN, CORNER OF Clinton and Atlantic sts.—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½, on *Our Lord a Lawyer*—a sermon to the legal profession. Morning service at 10½.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH, AS usual, in his Church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. Free seats, good singing, and a cordial welcome to all strangers.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH CONTINUES her addresses in Clinton Hall SUNDAY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject for the evening selected by the audience. Illustrations and discussions after lecture. Tickets 20 cents.

A FREE LECTURE, THE SECOND OF A course upon Primitive and Modern Christianity, Compared, at Room No. 5 Clinton-hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, 7th inst., at 7½ P. M., by SAMUEL EVANS, author of Christianity placed upon its own principles.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN WILL PREACH in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Strangers accommodated with seats on main floor. Pews in the galleries all free.

REV. WILLIAM FREELAND WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and 7½ in the EVENING. The public are invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder RUFUS WENDELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All who prefer Bible truth to the "Traditions of Men," are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, Pastor, will preach on SABBATH, the 7th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for Evening—*The Details of Prophecy—The First Coming of Christ, etc.*

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED BEFORE the Young Men's Christian Association of Columbia College on SUNDAY EVENING next, 7th February, by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., at the Church of the Mediator, corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st.

PROPHECY EXPLAINED.—S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., continues his work of restoring all things which God has spoken by all his holy prophets. See Acts iii., 21. He will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Feb. 7, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of morning sermon—*Orthodoxy.* Of the evening—*The Apocalypse.*

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN.—REV. DR. DOWLING, the Pastor, will preach the fourth of this series on SUNDAY EVENING next, at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered after the morning service.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES, AND STATE OF THE NATIONS will be the subject to be considered by The New-York Scripture Reviewing Class at Room No. 6 Clinton Hall, next THURSDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. The public are invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND STREET, corner Waverley-place.—Rev. JOHN W. BUCKMASTER, of St. John's Chapel, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs. Sermon in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Pastor, Rev. F. BOTTOME. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

ELDER RUFUS WENDELL WILL LECTURE in Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Life from the Dead for the Righteous Alone.* All are invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av.—SUNDAY services at 7½, 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock, the AFTERNOON being for deaf mutes. Seats free.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. JAMES M. FULLER, of the Genesee Conference, and late Colonel of 105th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, will preach Feb. 7th, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

IRVING HALL.—REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL deliver one of the series of discourses on the *First Christian Century*, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

REV. DR. JUNKIN WILL PREACH IN the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. The public are invited.

THE REV. CHAS. WHITEHEAD WILL preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock. P. M. The public are invited to attend.

ANNA E. DICKENSON WILL REPEAT her lecture, *Words for the Hour*, lately delivered in the Capitol at Washington, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
the kind of clothes to wear, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for our own people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at Sinclair Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st., at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO'S COLUMN.

CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

ELIXIR, ELIXIR.

DR. WRIGHT'S
REJUVENATING ELIXIR!
OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE.

Prepared from Pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most Delicate.

☞ The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.

☞ This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

☞ One bottle will cure General Debility.

☞ A few doses cures Hysterics in females.

☞ One bottle cures Palpitation of the Heart.

☞ A few doses restores the organs of generation.

☞ From one to three bottles restores the manliness and full vigor of youth.

☞ A few doses restores the appetite.

☞ Three bottles cures the worst case of Impotency.

☞ A few doses cures the low-spirited.

☞ One bottle restores mental power.

☞ A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.

☞ This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor, debilitated, worn-down and despairing devotee of sensual pleasure.

☞ The listless, enervated youth, the over-tasked man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility or from weakness of a *single organ*, will all find immediate and permanent relief by the use of this Elixir or Essence of Life.

☞ Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by express, on receipt of money, to any address.

☞ Sold by all druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

CHEROKEE PILLS.
SUGAR-COATED
FEMALE REGULATOR,
HEALTH PRESERVER,
CERTAIN AND SAFE.

☞ *For the Removal of Obstructions and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.*

☞ They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.

☞ They cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstruation.

☞ They cure Green sickness, (Chlorosis.)

☞ They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it ALL the effects that spring from it.

☞ Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.

☞ They may be safely used at any age, and at any period, EXCEPT DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS, during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallibly PREVENT pregnancy.

☞ All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly, freely and discreetly answered.

☞ Full directions accompanying each box.

☞ Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.

☞ Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.

☞ Sold by all respectable Druggists.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO., Sole Proprietors.
No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

GLAD NEWS FOR THE UNFORTUNATE!
THE LONG-SOUGHT-FOR
DISCOVERED AT LAST,
CHEROKEE REMEDY
AND
CHEROKEE INJECTION!
COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhea, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

☞ It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.

☞ It is diuretic and alterative in its action: purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all of its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of *Gonorrhea, Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites.* Its effects are *healing, soothing and demulcent*; removing all scalding, heat, chordee and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the *cheap quack Injections.*

☞ By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

☞ For full particulars, get our pamphlet from any drug-store in the country, or write us, and we will mail free, to any address, a full treatise.

☞ Price, CHEROKEE REMEDY, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

☞ Price, CHEROKEE INJECTION, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

☞ Sent by express to any address on receipt of price.

☞ Sold by all druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

CHEROKEE CURE!
THE GREAT
INDIAN MEDICINE,
COMPOUNDED FROM
ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by self-pollution; such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the Direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

☞ This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.

☞ To those who have trifled with their constitution, until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, *Despair not!* the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed!

☞ For full particulars, get a Circular from any Drug-store in the country, or write the Proprietor, who will mail free to any one desiring the same, a full treatise in pamphlet form.

☞ Prices, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express to all parts of the world.

☞ Sold by all respectable druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 6, 1864.

25,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg.	107⅝	100	Harlem R.	103
21,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Co.	107	100	do	102⅝
22,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s..Co.	103⅞	1000	do	102¼
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Co. In	96⅛	400	do b10	102⅝
500	Treas. Notes 7 3-10 Oct. & April..S.	107¾	500	do b15	102⅝
500	do	108	500	do b10	102¼
85,000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr. c.	98⅛	40	Second-av. R.	75
60,000	Ill. War Loan	100¾	200	Reading R. b5	118
10,000	N. C. State 6s	52	100	do	117⅞
6,000	Mo. St. 6s	67¾	700	do b10	118
500	Cal. State 7s	126	200	do b5	117⅞
1,000	do	124¾	1700	do	117¾
30,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	35¾	1200	Mich. Cen. R.	137
2,000	do	35½	10	do	136⅝
8,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	104¾	1500	M. So. & N. I. R.	93⅜
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	101	50	do b30	94
6,000	E. 5th M. Bs	101½	500	do s10	93⅜
5,000	Har. R. 1st M	108½	1300	do	93¼
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s	105½	700	do	93⅜
4,000	Ill. Cen. B	121½	700	Mich. S. & N. I. G.	135
8,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	89½	200	do	135⅝
2,000	do	89	100	do b10	135
15,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	77	67	Chi. & N. W.	49
4,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	87	100	do	49⅜
1,000	P., Ft W. & Ch. 2d.	101	400	Ill. Cen. Full S.	120
10,000	Clev. & P. 3d.	103	300	do b10	120
10,000	Mar. M. Co. 1 M.	70	100	do	119¾
55	Bank of Commerce	102½	100	Ill. Cen. R. S.	131⅞
50	do	102	5000	do	132
25	Canton Co	38	200	do s60	132
1000	do	38¾	100	do b10	132⅛
300	do	38½	500	do b15	132⅜
300	Cumb. Coal Prf. s30	51	750	do b10	132¼
700	do	51	[illegible]	do b10	132⅛
1000	do	51⅛	100	do b15	132¼
300	do	51¼	1100	do b30	132⅜
500	do b10	51¼	700	Cleve. & Pitts	116
500	Quick. M. Co	49	800	do b10	116
250	do	49¼	700	do	115¾
150	do	49½	100	do s30	116⅛
150	do	49¾	800	do	115⅞
300	do b10	50	400	do b10	115⅝
600	do b30	50¼	1500	do	115⅝
150	Min. Min. Co.	71	100	do b15	115⅝
300	Copake Iron Mines	13¾	100	do s30	115¼
500	do	14	100	do s30	115
450	Mar. Min. Co.	33⅜	40	Cl., Col. & C. R.	151
2000	do	33	300	Gal. & Ch. R. b5	115
40	do	32	300	do b10	115
1600	N. Y. Cen. R.	133¾	200	do	114⅞
300	do b10	133⅝	300	do	114¾
1000	do s3 after opg.	133⅝	500	Cleve. & Tol. R. b3	138
200	do s30	133½	500	do	137¾
1200	do	133⅛	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	142
300	do b30	133⅝	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	125
150	do b20	133½	100	do b10	125
300	do b20	133⅝	500	Mil. & P. Du C.	66
500	Erie R.	110⅞	1500	do	65
7800	do	111	200	do b10	66¾
300	do b10	111	800	do	66½
100	do b5	111	400	Tol. & Wab. R.	60
1050	do s10	111	200	do b30	60⅜
3650	do s30	111	600	do	59⅜
1200	do b10	111¼	100	P., Ft. W. & C. b7	89
300	do b5	111⅛	200	do s30	88¾
600	do	111⅛	2200	do	88¾
300	do s60	111	600	do b10	89
600	do b10	111½	150	do b30	89¼
300	do b30	111½	100	do b15	89
600	Erie Railway Pr.	103	600	Alt. & T. H.	64⅛
200	do c	102¾	300	do b30	65
950	do b10	103	200	do b30	65⅜
600	Hud. R. R.	146	100	Al. & Ter. H. Pref.	82
500	do	145¾	50	Chi. & Alton R.	84¼
500	do	145½	100	do	84½
300	do b30	146	100	do b30	85
300	do b10	145⅝	100	do b30	85⅜
550	do	145½	200	Ch. & Alton Pr.	97
300	do s30	145¼	50	Miss. & Mo. R.	42

SECOND BOARD.

10,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90. b30	57½	1200	Reading R.	117⅜
10,000	do	57	200	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	69
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	102	200	do b10	69
400	Canton Co.	38⅜	500	do	68⅜
250	Cum. Coal Pref.	51¼	250	do	68
300	do	51⅜	550	do	67¾
300	do b10	51⅝	200	do b30	68⅜
300	Quicksil. M. Co	50	400	Ill. Cen. R. S.	131¼
300	do	49⅝	100	do b30	131⅝
550	N. Y. Cen. R.	133¼	500	do	131
300	Erie R. b10	111⅜	3500	Cleve. & P. R.	115¼
100	do	111⅜	1000	do	115⅝
1400	do	111⅝	600	do b30	116
700	Harlem R.	102	500	do	115⅞
300	Erie R. Pr.	103⅜	400	do b10	115⅜
100	do	103¼	100	do b10	115⅞
300	Hud. R. R.	145¾	300	do b10	116
400	do	145¼	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	114⅜
300	Mich. Cen. b10	136¾	500	Clev. & Tol. R.	137⅜
100	do	136⅝	200	do	137⅝
350	do	136¼	100	do	137⅞
500	M. S. & N. I. R.	93	250	Chic. & R. I. R.	141
300	do	93¼	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	88¼
1100	do	93⅛	50	do	88⅜
50	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	136	200	do b10	88¾
200	do b10	129			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

600	N. Y. Cen. R. ex-d.	133½	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	137
400	do b3	133⅝	900	Ill. Cen. R. ex-div.	131⅝
300	do c	133⅜	300	do c	131⅜
600	Erie R. ex-div. b3	111⅝	250	do	131⅜
100	do	111½	100	do	131⅜
300	do	111⅜	300	Cle. & Pitts. R.	115⅝
300	do c	111⅜	700	do	115⅛
1100	do b3	111⅜	200	do b3	115⅝
2100	do b3	111⅞	200	Gal. & C. R. ex-d. b3	114⅝
1300	do	111⅞	100	do	114⅜
300	do s3	111¾	400	do	114⅝
1600	do s30	111⅜	100	Chic. & R. I. b10	141
200	do b10	111⅜	300	Chic. & N. W. R.	49
150	Erie Pref.	103	100	do c	49
100	do c	103¼	200	P., Ft. W. & Chi. b10	88⅝
200	do	103½	400	M. & P. du C. R.	69
200	do b10	103¾	200	do s3	68⅜
300	Hud. River R.	145¼	400	do	68⅝
500	do s3	145⅝	200	do s3	68¾
100	do b3	145⅜	800	do b3	68⅛
300	Harlem R. c	102	300	Cumb. Coal Co. c	51⅛
1000	do b3	102½	100	do	51¼
250	do	102¼	100	do	51⅜
300	do	102⅝	100	do b3	51⅝
400	Read. R. ex-div.	117⅜	100	Quicksilver M. Co.	51
300	Mich. Cen. R. b3	136⅝	100	do	50¼
200	M. S. & N. I. R. s3	93⅜	300	Mariposa M. Co.	33
800	do	93⅜	200	Quartz H. M. Co.	13¼
300	do c	93⅛	300	do	13⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R. ex-d.	133¾	600	Ill. Cen. R. ex-div.	131
100	do b3	133¼	200	do b3	131¼
200	do b3	133⅜	200	do	131¼
300	do at the op'ng	133¾	100	do b3	131⅜
100	do s10	133⅜	300	do	131⅜
100	do	133¾	100	do b3	131⅜
100	do at the op'g	134	200	Clev. & Pitts	115⅝
850	do	133⅝	300	do b3	115⅜
100	do	133⅜	200	do bnw	116
200	do at the op'g	133⅞	260	Gal. & Ch. ex d.	114⅜
200	Erie R. ex-div. s3	111⅜	100	do	114⅛
1100	do s3	111⅝	100	do b3	114⅜
700	do	111⅜	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. s3	88⅜
400	do	111⅜	700	do	88¼
50	Erie R. Prf.	103⅜	500	Quicks. M. Co.	48⅜
50	Hudson R. R.	145¼	200	do b3	48⅝
200	do b3	145⅝	200	Mariposa Min. Co.	33⅜
300	do	145⅝	1500	do	33¼
100	do s3	145⅝	200	do b3	33⅜
300	do b3	145¼	100	do	33⅜
200	Mich. Cen. R.	136	200	Tol. & Wab. R.	59
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	94	50	Mil. & P. Du C. b3	69
1000	do	94¼	50	do	68¾
300	do	94⅜	200	do b3	68⅝
200	do b3	94⅜	100	do	68⅜
500	do s3	94¼	200	do b3	68⅜
200	do b3	94⅜	200	do b5	68⅜
200	do b5	94⅜	300	do b10	68⅜
200	do bnw	94⅜	100	Cumb. Coal.	51¾
400	do b7	94⅜	300	do b10	51⅜
100	Cle. & Tol. R.	137⅜	500	Q'tz Hill G. M. Co.	13¾
300	Chic. & R. I. b10	141			

SATURDAY, Feb. 6—P. M.

Higher prices on the Railway speculation at the Stock Exchange were made to-day. The greatest excitement appeared to be in the Erie Common Shares, which sold outside the Board, at one time, as high as 112 ₩ cent. The transactions on the registered list in the forenoon were very large at 111@111½, as against 109½ last night. On Illinois Central the sales were also heavy in amount, the price leaving off 132@132 per cent. In other descriptions the business was active, and the New-York and Western Roads nearly all left off higher than on Friday. There was a further rise of ½ ₩ cent. on the Government 6 ₩ cents. of 1881 registered, and a steady movement on the Railway mortgages.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Friday at the same hour. The general market closed with much firmness, though under less excitement than earlier in the day:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	158	158¾	Mich. Central	136⅜	136¾
U. S. 6s, 1861	107	107¾	Mich. Southern	93⅜	94½
N. Y. Central	132⅝	133⅝	Mich. Guarant'd	134	138
Erie	109⅜	111⅜	Illinois Cen	131	131⅜
Erie Preferred	102¾	103	Pittsburgh	114⅜	115⅝
Hudson	144¾	145⅜	Fort Wayne	88¾	88¾
Pacific Mail	226⅛	227	Rock Island	143⅜	141
Harlem	102⅜	102⅜	Galena	114⅜	114⅜
Canton	38⅛	38⅜	Reading	117¼	117⅜
Treas. Cer., new	98	98¾	Quicksilver	48⅛	49⅜
Toledo	138	137⅝	Cum'land Coal	51⅜	51⅜
Northwest	49	49¼	Mariposa	33	33

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Bank of N. America	105
America	127	Hanover	99½
Phenix	104	Irving	100
Tradesmen's	110	Metropolitan	110
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Nassau	105
National	104	Corn Exchange	104
Seventh Ward	135	Shoe and Leather	106½
State of New-York	103½	Continental	98
Commerce	102	St. Nicholas	101
Mech's Bank'g Ass	96	Marine	152½
American Exchange	108	Commonwealth	98
Chatham	100	Park	130
Bank of the Republic	104		

The ease in the supply of Money to the Brokers at 7 ₩ cent., to-day, is quite marked. The price of Gold is ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. higher than on Friday, and Bills on London 173@173½ ₩ cent. The export demand for Gold for this day's steamers, amounts to $490,251, making for the week $662,619.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $907,723 26, including for Customs, $150,000; payments, $1,451,114 72; balance, $35,223,715 46.

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105½	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	104½	Chi. & N. W. firsts	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs.	102¼	Chi. & N. W. seconds	77
Erie thirds, '83	112	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	82
Erie fourths, '80	112	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	99
Erie fifths, '88	111½	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86½
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts '77	103½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	109
Hud. R. thirds, '75	128	N. Jersey C. seconds	112
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	108	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	104½
Har. thirds, '68	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101½
Mich. C., '69 & '72	121	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	85
Mich. C. new 1sts, '83	124	Cleve. & Pitts. firsts	105
Mich. S. seconds	104	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	103
N. Ind. Goshen L., '68	100	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	81½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	110	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60
Ill. Central, '75	121	Chi. & Alt. firsts	100
Alton & T. Haute firsts	101	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
Al. & T. H. 2ds Pref'd	88	Chi. & Alt. Income	90
Al. & T. H. 2d Income	83		

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Vallandigham Case—Miscellaneous.

We continue our statement of cases argued in the Supreme Court of the United States down to the 28th of January, as follows:

Nos. 109 and 341.—*Andrew R. Orchard and Wife, Appellants, vs. John Hughes and Wife, Appellees.*—A bill in Chancery was filed in the District Court of the Territory of Nebraska for the County of Douglas, by Eliza Hughes and John Hughes her husband, against Andrew R. Orchard and Amanda his wife, for the foreclosure of a mortgage made by Orchard and wife to secure his note to Artemus Sahler & Co., which note drew five per cent. a month interest, and with the mortgage had been, as was alleged, assigned to Mrs. Hughes. Orchard's answer to the bill admitted the making of a note and a mortgage bearing four per cent. a month interest, but denying that Mrs. Hughes was the owner of the securities. The defence was that the money was advanced in notes of the Bank of Tekama, and that no such bank really existed, and its issues were never redeemed. The Court below sustained the bill, and made a decree granting the relief prayed for. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Nebraska, which affirmed the decree, and now an appeal is taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

No. 110.—*Thomas Beaver, plaintiff in error, vs. S. Staats Taylor and Miles A. Gilbert, defendants in error.*—The plaintiff brought an action of ejectment in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, for an undivided one-sixteenth part of a tract of land in Alexander County, Ill., at or near the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Verdict and judgment were entered for the defendants, and the plaintiff sued out this writ of error. Both parties derived title from Isabella F. Bond, the plaintiff, through a deed from her to Joseph B. Holmes, executed April 22, 1862, for the consideration of $2,500; and the defendants, in behalf of Thomas S. Taylor and Charles Davis, Trustees of the Cairo City and Canal Company, through a defective deed from Achsah Bond, guardian of Isabella F. Bond, to the Cairo City and Canal Company, executed May 22, 1837, for the consideration of $2,000, under which defective deed possession of the premises and payment of taxes for seven years prior to suit brought, was claimed by the defendants, which would suffice to give them a title under an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois. The plaintiff contends that the defendants had not continuous possession so as to give him a title under the State law.

No. 113.—*The United States, Appellants, vs. Benjamin S. Hallock, claimant of the bark Pilgrim and cargo.*—This is an appeal from a decree of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, sitting as a Court of Admiralty. The bark *Pilgrim* was captured by the United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, off the mouth of the Mississippi, on her way into the then blockaded port of New-Orleans, on the 7th of July, 1861. The vessel was libeled in the District Court at Key West, Fla., for a breach of the blockade, and a decree of that Court restored the vessel and cargo to the owner. From this decree the United States appealed, but no appearance has been entered for the appellee. It is contended that the vessel must be condemned as enemy property, most of the vessel and cargo having been owned in New-Orleans, and she having been engaged in illicit trade between Mobile, Havana and New-Orleans.

No. 114.—*The United States, Appellants, vs. José Loreto Sepulveda et al.*—This was an appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California, which confirmed the appellee's claim to a tract of land named Los Palos Verdes, in the county of Los Angeles in the State of California. Under the decree of confirmation a survey was made to which the United States objected, but the Court below affirmed the survey, and now the United States appeal, contending that the survey was improper and covered much more than the decree of confirmation warranted.

No. 116.—*Inocencio Romero et al., Appellants, vs. The United States, Appellees.*—This is an appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California. Innocencia, José and Mariano Romero claimed a tract of land under a Mexican grant in California. The Board of Land Commissioners rejected the claim. An appeal was taken to the District Court and the decree of the Commissioners was affirmed, and now an appeal is taken to the Supreme Court. The question is whether parol evidence can be received of a Mexican grant in a case where the records of the former Government do not show that any grant was made.

No. 118.—*The United States, Appellants, vs. Manuel Auguisola, Appellee.*—This is an appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California, which confirmed to the appellee, as the assignee of Francisco Lopez and José Arelanes, the original guarantees of the rancho named Temescal to the extent of 3 square leagues of land situated in Santa Barbara County, California. The United States denies the validity of the grant.

No. 119.—*The United States, Appellants, vs. William S. Johnson et als.*—This is an appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California which confirmed a Mexican land grant for 3 squares of land. The United States contend that the claim is fraudulent and void.

No. 120.—*Candelario Miramonte's Heirs, Appellants, vs. The United States, Appellees.*—This is an appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California. The claim is for a tract of land within the old jurisdiction of San Francisco. The claim was confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners, and cross appeals were taken to the District Court, which confirmed the grant. From that decree the claimants appeal on the question of boundary. The United States does not object to the claim, but contend that the boundaries claimed by the appellant are too extensive.

No. 121.—*Russell Sturgis, Libellant and Appellant, vs. John Clough, Robert L. Mabey and Henry M. Weed, Claimants of the Steamboat R. L. Mabey, her tackle, &c.*—This is an appeal from a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States sitting in Admiralty for the Southern District of New-York. A libel was filed to recover damages sustained by reason of a collision between the steamboats *Hector* and *R. L. Mabey*; the District Court dismissed the libel, and the Circuit Court, on appeal, affirmed the decree. An appeal was then taken to the Supreme Court, and at December term, 1858, the decree of the Circuit Court was reversed, and the record remitted with instructions to enter a decree in favor of the libellant, and take such further proceedings as to justice and right might appertain. (21 Howard's Rep., p. 451.) The Circuit Court entered an order in accordance with the mandate of the Supreme Court, and directing a reference to a Commissioner, to ascertain and report the amount of damages sustained by the libelant. The Commissioner, after taking testimony, reported that the libelant was entitled to recover $3,262 30. To this report the claimants excepted. On hearing the exceptions, the Court struck out the sum of $1,099 50, as improperly allowed for demurrage. A decree was entered that the libelant was not entitled to recover any sum whatever for the detention of his vessel during the time she was undergoing repairs, and further decreeing that the libelant was entitled to recover $2,162 80, being the amount expended by him in repairing the damages caused by the collision. From this decree the libelant appealed, contending that he is entitled to demurrage for the detention of his vessel while she was undergoing repairs.

No. 122.—*Hiram Clearwater, Plaintiff in error vs. Solomon Meredith, Pleasant Johnson, Caleb B. Smith and Thomas Tyler, Defendants in error.*—This is a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. In December, 1859, Clearwater, a citizen of Ohio, brought an action of assumpsit in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, against the defendants, citizens of Indiana, complaining that he had sold 320 acres of land in Indiana to the Cincinnati, Cambridge and Chicago Short Line Railway Company, for $10,000 in the capital stock of the Company at par, and the company agreed to furnish to the plaintiff a guarantee that the stock should be at par within one year from the completion of the road, and that the road should be completed within two years, and averring that the road was not completed within the time specified, nor was the stock worth par at any time since the agreement was made. The defendants pleaded the general issue and four special pleas. Two of those special pleas alleged that the plaintiff had brought a former action against all the defendants except Smith, and had therein become non-suit. The plaintiff demurred to these pleas, and the demurrer was sustained. Another plea alleged that after the execution of the agreement, and within two years, the company with which the agreement was made became mortgaged and consolidated with another railroad company designated as the Cincinnati, Newcastle and Michigan Railroad Company, under the common name of the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Company, which consolidation was made with the consent of the Directors and the stockholders of the two companies; and that by reason of the consolidation the stock of the Cincinnati, Cambridge and Chicago Short Line Railroad Company was destroyed and rendered wholly worthless. To these the plaintiff filed a replication and the defendant demurred specially to this replication. Leave was then given to amend the pleas, and they were amended. Then the plaintiff filed a replication, to which the defendant demurred. The Court below sustained the demurrer, and gave judgment for the defendants on the pleadings. The plaintiff then sued out this writ of error. The questions raised are entirely questions of pleading as to whether the Court below was justified by the rules of pleading in sustaining the demurrer, or whether it should have sent the case to a jury.

No. 123.—*Texas Niswanger et. al., Plaintiffs in error, vs. Mary D. Saunders et al., Defendants in error.*—This is a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, under the Judiciary Act of 1789. A bill in chancery was brought in the Ohio Court by the defendants in error against the plaintiffs in error to quiet the title to a tract of 428 acres in the Virginia military district in Madison County, Ohio. Both parties have patents from the United States for the land in controversy, both patents bearing the same date, Nov. 20, 1838. The entry under which the defendants in error claim was made April 12, 1837, and the entry under which the plaintiffs in error claim was made May 10, 1810, and surveyed April 26, 1816. As the patents are of even date, the question turns on which was really the first entry upon the land. The defendants in error denied that the entry of the plaintiffs in error was valid from its date, or if valid, then was subsequently withdrawn, so that either way the land was vacant, and subject to entry in 1837. Upon the ground that the first entry was void from the beginning, the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio decided the case against the plaintiffs in error.

No. 124.—*The United States, Appellants, vs. José Antonio Aguirre and Wife, Appellees.*—This is an appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California, confirming a Mexican grant to the appellees. The United States do not object to the claim as improper, but they contend that too large boundaries are claimed, and that the decree for eleven leagues should be reduced to five leagues.

No. 125.—*The United States, Appellants, vs. Santiago Arguello, Appellee.*—This is an appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California, confirming the claim of the appellee to the Mission of San Diego and all its lands and appurtenances, with certain exceptions. The United States deny the validity of any of the class of grants called Mission claims.

No. 126.—*The United States, Appellants, vs. Anastacio Carrillo.*—This is an appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California. The United States make no objection to the validity or to the confirmation of the grant, but to the boundaries decreed by the court below, and insist upon a new decree being entered for less extensive boundaries.

No. 127.—*The United States, Appellants, vs. John Wilson and others, Appellees.*—This is an appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California. The court below confirmed to the appellees their claim to the Mission of San Luis Obispo, with certain exceptions, together with all the corrals fenced with stone belonging to the Mission. The United States deny the validity of the whole class of Mission grants.

No. 128.—*The United States, Appellants, vs. D. S. Gregory and Edward L. Williams, Appellees.*—This is an appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California, which confirmed to the appellees two tracts of land in Monterey. The United States dispute the validity of the grants.

No. 129.—*"The Commander-in-Chief," Fourette & Butler, Appellants, vs. Peter R. Burton et al., Appellees.*—This is an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. A libel was filed by Burton & Lingo for running down the schooner *William Clarke*. On the night of Jan. 26, 1853, about 6 o'clock P. M., the schooner *William Clarke* on a voyage from Indian River, Delaware, to New-York, deeply laden with a cargo of corn, in bulk, anchored within two or three miles north of Little Egg Harbor light, and about half a mile from the New-Jersey shore, in three and a half fathoms of water. About 10 o'clock the schooner *Commander-in-Chief* came from the northward, and struck with her stern the schooner *William Clarke* in her starboard waist, forward of the main chains, cut through her sides, plankshearing and water-ways, and broke off her mainmast, and she sunk in fifteen minutes. The Court below decreed that the libelant should recover the actual damages to the vessel and cargo sustained by the collision. The Commissioner reported the damage to the vessel to be $2,000, and to the cargo, with interest from the date of filing the libel. From this decree the owners of the *Commander-in-Chief* have taken this appeal.

No. 130.—*The United States, Appellant, vs. Julian Workman and Elisha O. Crosby, Appellees.*

No. 131.—*The United States, Appellants, vs. William Carey Jones, Appellee.*—These are appeals from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California, which confirmed to the respective claimants the missions of San Gabriel and San Luis Rey. The United States resist all the mission grants made by the Mexican Government in California as invalid and not justified by the laws of Mexico.

VALLANDIGHAM'S CASE.

No. 6.—*Original Docket.—Ex parte Vallandigham.*—Mr. Pugh, formerly Senator from Ohio, moves the court for a writ of certiorari, to be directed to the Judge-Advocate-General of the army, at Washington City, as the officer to whom the proceedings of the commission in this case have been returned for revision, and in whose custody the record of those proceedings will be found, with the object of annulling the sentence passed on Mr. Vallandigham, as illegal for want of jurisdiction in the commission.

Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, residing in Dayton, Montgomery County, and not enlisted or commissioned in the land or the naval forces of the United States, nor called into actual service as a militiaman, was arrested in his own house, by a party of soldiers, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning of May 5, 1863, and thence taken to Cincinnati, in Hamilton County, and there imprisoned. On the next day he was arraigned before a Military Commission, convened by order of Maj.-Gen. Burnside, commanding the Department of the Ohio, upon a charge of publicly expressing (in violation of General Orders No. 38, from Headquarters of the Department of the Ohio) sympathy for those in arms against the Government of the United States, and declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions with the object and purpose of weakening the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion. The specification set forth that in a speech made on the 1st of May, 1863, at Mount Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, Mr. Vallandigham declared the present war a wicked, cruel and unnecessary war; a war not being waged for the preservation of the Union; a war for the purpose of crushing out liberty and erecting a despotism; a war for the freedom of the blacks and the enslavement of the whites—stating that if the Administration had so wished, the war could have been honorably terminated months ago; that peace might have been honorably obtained by listening to the proposed intermediation of France; that propositions by which the Northern States could be won back, and the South guaranteed their rights under the Constitution, had been rejected the day before the late battle of Fredericksburgh by Lincoln and his minions; charging that the Government of the United States was about to appoint Military Marshals in every district to restrain the people of their liberties, to deprive them of their rights and privileges; characterizing General Order No. 38, from Headquarters Department of the Ohio, as a base usurpation of arbitrary authority; inviting his hearers to resist the same by saying the sooner the people inform the minions of usurped power that they will not submit to such restrictions upon their liberties the better; declaring that he was, at all times, and upon all occasions resolved to do what he could to defeat the attempts now being made to build up a monarchy upon the ruins of our free Government; asserting that he firmly believed, as he said six months ago, that the men in power are attempting to establish a despotism in this country more cruel and more oppressive than ever existed before; all of which opinions and sentiments he well knew did aid, comfort and encourage those in arms against the Government, and could not but induce in his hearers a distrust of their own Government, sympathy for those in arms against it, and a disposition to resist the laws of the land.

Mr. Vallandigham denied the jurisdiction of the military commission appointed to try him, and refused to plead; but a plea of "not guilty" was entered for him, and he was tried, found guilty, and was sentenced to be placed in close confinement in some fortress of the United States, to be designated by the commanding officer of that department, there to be kept during the continuance of the war. The finding and sentence were approved and confirmed by Maj.-Gen. Burnside, and Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, was designated as the place of imprisonment. The President of the United States changed the punishment, and Mr. Vallandigham was sent beyond our lines.

In support of his motion, Mr. Pugh argued that a Military Commission is a court of regular authority, but its jurisdiction is limited and special, referring, as authorities, to the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1863, section 30; also, to the Statutes at Large, vol. 12, p. 736; Act of July 17, 1862, section 5; Grant *vs.* Gould, 2 H. Blackstone, 69, 100, 101, 102; Warden *vs.* Bailey, 4 Taunton, 67; Dynes *vs.* Hoover, 20 Howard, 65, 82, 83; Chambers *vs.* Jennings, 2 Salkeld, 553. Again, that the jurisdiction of a Military Commission does not extend to the case of a citizen, as such, but only to cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service. (Act of March 3, 1863, sec. 30; Constitution of the United States, article 3, section 2, clause 3; also 5th and 6th amendments to the Constitution—Wise *vs.* Withers, 3 Cranch, 331, 337; Case of Tobias Watkins, *ex parte*, 3 Peters, 208, 209; Dynes and Hoover, 20 Howard, 80, 81, 82, 83; Grant *vs.* Gould, 2 H. Bla., 98, 99, 100; Smith *vs.* Shaw, 12 Johnson 257.) Again, that neither the charge nor the specification imputes any crime known to the law of the land; for which reason, also, the sentence of the military commission was in excess of its jurisdiction and ought to be annulled. (Act of March 3, 1863, sec. 30; Warden *vs.* Bailey, 4 Taunton, 88, 89; Dynes *vs.* Hoover, 20 Howard, 81, 82, 83; and opinions of Lords Mansfield and Loughborough, in the case of Johnstone *vs.* Sutton, 1 Term Rep., 548, 549, 550.) He next argued that Gen. Burnside had no authority to enlarge the jurisdiction of a military commission by "Orders No. 38," or otherwise. (Dynes *vs.* Hoover, 20 Howard, 82, 83; Case of Proclamations, 12 Reports, 74, 75, 76; 1 Bla., Com, 270, 271; Kendall *vs.* United States, 12 Peters, 612, 613; Horne *vs.* Ivy, 1 Siderfin, 441; Mostyn *vs.* Fabrigas, Cowper, 161, 175; Johnson *vs.* Duncan, 3 Martin, 531.) He maintained that this Court has authority to issue a writ of certiorari in this case. (Constitution of the United States, Art. III., sections first and second.) The act of Sept. 24, 1789, to establish the judicial courts of the United States, provides, section 14, "that all the before-mentioned courts of the United States shall have power to issue writs of scire facias, habeas corpus, and all other writs, not specially provided for by the statute, which may be necessary for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions, and agreeable to the principles and usages of law." (Statutes at Large, vol. 1, pp. 81, 82.) In the case of Burford, *ex parte*, 3 Cranch, 448, the writ was allowed. He referred also to the argument of the Court in these cases: Marbury *vs.* Madison, 1 Cranch, 137, 175, 176; U. S. *vs.* More, 3 Cranch, 159; case of Bollman and Swartwout, *ex parte*, 4 Cranch, 75, 100, 101; McIntire *vs.* Wood, 7 Cranch, 504; Martin *vs.* Hunter, 1 Wheaton, 304, 305, 327, 328, 329, 330, 337, 338, 339, 340; Cohens *vs.* The State of Virginia, 6 Wheaton, 264, 265, 379, 380, 394; Case of Kearney, *ex parte*, 7 Wheaton, 38, 39, 42, 43; Commissioners of Knox County *vs.* Aspinwall, 24 Howard, 376, 384, 385. In the case of Metzger, *ex parte*, 5 Howard, 176, the proceedings of the District Judge were not judicial in their character, referring in this connection to United States *vs.* Ferreira, 13 Howard, 40, 47. The *dictum* of Mr. Justice McLean in Metzger's case, 5 Howard, 192, is not supported by the decisions formerly made, and is overruled, in effect, by the opinions of a majority of the Judges in the case of Kaine, *ex parte*, 14 Howard, 163. In the case of Gordon, *ex parte*, 1 Black, 503, there was no pretence that the Circuit Court had exceeded its jurisdiction, but only that it had erred in matters of law. Compare the case of Christy, *ex parte*, 3 Howard, 292, 293, 322. The object of a writ of certiorari, in cases of summary conviction, is not merely to correct errors committed by the inferior tribunal, but to inquire whether or no that tribunal has exceeded its jurisdiction. (Rex *vs.* Eaton, 2 Term Rep. 89; Rex *vs.* Morley, 2 Burrow, 1,040, 1,042.) Hence, on application for a writ of certiorari, it matters not that the proceedings of the inferior tribunal are utterly void. (Starr *vs.* Trustees of Rochester, 6 Wendell, 564, 565, 567.) A certiorari is a writ of right, *ex debito justiciæ*, and not of mere discretion. It cannot be taken away except by the plain words of a statute. (Groenwelt *vs.* Burwell, 1 Salkeld, 144; Rex *vs.* Reeve, 1 W. Blackstone, 231, 233; Rex *vs.* Morley, 2 Burrow, 1,042; Rex *vs.* Terrett, 2 Term Rep. 735; Rex *vs.* Plowright, 3 Mod. Rep. 94, 95; Breedon *vs.* Gill, 5 Mod. R. 272; Rex *vs.* Harman Andrews, 343, 344.) Even a clause excluding it, in a statute, will not apply to cases in which the inferior tribunal "acted wholly without jurisdiction. (Grose, J., in Rex *vs.* Justices of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 5 Term Rep. 631. *Et vide* Smith's case, 1 Ventries, 66; case of Cardiffe Bridge, 1 Salkeld, 146; Cross *vs.* Smith, 1 Salkeld, 148.) Certiorari is as broad as a writ of habeas corpus. (Jackson *vs.* Cooley, 14 Johnson, 323; Rex *vs.* Corporation of Winchester, 2 Levinz, 86; Nehuff's case, 1 Salkeld, 151.) In like manner, if the inferior tribunal has no jurisdiction, the writ of prohibition is a writ of right. (Sergeant Morton's case, 1 Siderfin, 65; Woodward *vs.* Bonithan, T. Raymond, 3; Howe *vs.* Nappier, 4 Burrow, 1,944, 1,950; 4 Bac. Abr., 240; 4 Institutes, 99, 100.) Prohibition will be granted, even after judgment, whenever it is manifest, upon the face of the proceedings, that the inferior tribunal has acted without jurisdiction. (Argyle *vs.* Hunt, 1 Strange, 187; Blacquiere *vs.* Hawkins, 1 Douglas, 378; Morton's case, 1 Siderfin, 65; Worts *vs.* Clyston, Cro. Jac., 350, 351; Adriel Mills' case, 1 Skinner, 299; Shotter *vs.* Friend, 2 Salkeld, 547; Same case, 3 Mod. Rep., 283, and 1 Shower, 158, 161, 172; Symes *vs.* Symes, 2 Burrow, 813; Buggin *vs.* Bennett, 4 Burrow, 2,035; Gardner *vs.* Booth, 2 Salkeld, 548; and on his connection the case of Watkins, *ex parte*, 7 Peters, 568, 571, 572, 573.) So, in cases of summary conviction, a writ of certiorari will be granted after sentence, because there is no other remedy. Not so, however, in cases of indictment: for, in such a case, unless it be of treason or felony, the defendant can prosecute a writ of error; and, in any event, he must needs have been tried according to the course of the common law. (Lord Kenyon, C. J., in Rex *vs.* Inhabitants of Seton, 7 Term Rep. 373; Regina *vs.* Porter, 1 Salkeld, 149; Nehuff's case, 1 Salkeld, 151; Greonwelt *vs.* Burwell, 1 Salkeld, 144; Godfrey *vs.* Llewellin, 2 Salkeld, 549.) The proceedings of the Military Commission having been returned to the office of the Judge-Advocate-General, at Washington City, for revision and record, as provided by section 30 of the Act of July 17, 1862, the writ of certiorari should be directed to that officer. (Rex *vs.* Inhabitants of Warminster, 1 Strange, 470.) He observed that judgment upon certiorari was not that the sentence of the inferior tribunal be affirmed or reversed, but either that the writ be dismissed, or that the proceedings of the inferior tribunal be quashed, *ab initio*, for want of jurisdiction. Necessarily, therefore, it determined the case. A writ of error has not the same operation; for, upon such a writ, whether the judgment of an inferior Court be affirmed or reversed, and even in these cases where the appellate Court delivers such judgment as the inferior Court should have rendered, there must be a writ of procedendo commanding execution, new trial or some ulterior action. Hence, while a writ of error is addressed to the Judges of the inferior Court, as such, a writ of certiorari may be and is, habitually, addressed to the officer having lawful custody of the proceedings to be reviewed. In truth if this were not so, the writ of certiorari would be a vain process; as far, at least, as cases of summary conviction are concerned.

Judge-Advocate-General Holt, who is charged by law with the custody of the record of the proceedings of the Commission which tried Vallandigham, gave reasons why the writ of certiorari should not be allowed.

The Commission was organized for the trial on the 6th of May, 1863, and the General Order No. 38 was issued and published by Maj.-Gen. Burnside on the 13th of April, 1863. The order, among other things, declared that "the habit of declaring sympathies for the enemy will not be allowed" in the Department of the Ohio, and that persons so offending, or "who in any way aid the enemy," should be at once arrested and tried by a military commission. Upon the trial Vallandigham was charged and tried for violating that order, by "expressing publicly sympathy for those in arms against the Government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion." Upon this charge there was a full specification preferred, which was sufficient in form and substance. The prisoner having denied the authority of the court, a plea of not guilty was entered, and he was found guilty and sentenced to close confinement in Fort Warren, which, however, was changed to banishment beyond our lines by the President of the United States.

On May 9, 1863, the prisoner made application, by the Hon. George E. Pugh, to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, for the allowance of a writ of habeas corpus to be directed to Maj.-Gen. Burnside, to command him to bring the prisoner before that court; but the writ was refused, Judge Leavitt declaring in his opinion that he "could not judicially pronounce the order of Gen. Burnside for the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham a nullity," and that the Legislature of Ohio had passed "two statutes at its last session in which the validity and legality of arrest in said State under military authority are distinctly sanctioned." It would hardly be contended, Mr. Holt thought, that the Supreme Court has jurisdiction by any proceeding to review the refusal of the Circuit Court to grant the application for the writ. This point was settled in the case of Kane, who had been arrested and committed upon a warrant from the United States Commissioner under the Treaty of 1842. Application was made in his behalf to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, for a writ of habeas corpus; the court refused the writ, and thereupon, application was made to the Supreme Court for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, but the court, by Justice Catron, refused to take jurisdiction. (*In re.* Kaine, 14 Howard, 116.) In that case Justice Curtis, assenting to the decision of the Court, said: "Not only has the law made no provision for the revision of the acts of the Commissioner by this Court, but he does not exercise any part of the judicial power of the United States;" and further, "by the 14th section of the Judiciary Act of 1789, (1 Statutes, p. 80,) the Supreme Court has power to issue writs of habeas corpus for the purpose of inquiry into the cause of commitment." The Circuit Court was not the cause of commitment, and therefore, says Justice Curtis, if the Supreme Court issued the writ prayed for, "we should not have jurisdiction to inquire into the cause of the commitment shown by the petitioner, and consequently the writ must be refused." It is therefore clear that the refusal of the Circuit Court to grant the application for the writ cannot be reviewed by the Supreme Court, upon habeas corpus or certiorari.

Has, then, the Supreme Court jurisdiction to review the proceedings of the Military Commission in this case by writ of error or habeas corpus? The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is defined by the third article, second section, and the eleventh amendment of the Constitution. By the express terms of the second section the original jurisdiction of this court is limited to cases affecting ambassadors, or other public ministers and consuls, and cases in which a State may be a party; but as the case does not fall within either of the cases specified in the Constitution, the court has not, and does not, and cannot have original jurisdiction in this case.

The appellate jurisdiction of this Court is limited by the Constitution "to all other cases thereinbefore mentioned, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make." The appellate powers of the Supreme Court, as granted by the Constitution, are limited and regulated by the acts of Congress, and must be exercised subject to and within the exceptions and regulations made by Congress. (Dusousfreau *vs.* U. S., 6 Cr., 314; Barry *vs.* Merrien, 5 How., 119; U. S. *vs.* Curry, 6 How., 113; Forsyth *vs.* U. S., 9 How., 571.)

This case is believed not to be within either the letter or spirit of the grants of appellate jurisdiction to the Supreme Court. It is not believed to be a case "in law or equity," within the meaning of those terms as used in the third article of the Constitution; nor that the Military Commission is a Court within the meaning of the term, as used in the 14th section of the Judiciary Act of 1789. The Supreme Court has only appellate jurisdiction to reverse the judgment or proceedings of those tribunals over which and in respect to which the laws of Congress have given it control. (*Ex parte* Bollman, 4 Cr. p. 100). In the case of Kaine, Justice Curtis said: "it is clear that this Court has no control by appeal, writ of error, or other proceeding, over a commission acting under authority of an Act of Congress, or under color of such authority, and no power in any way to revise his proceedings, for the reason that the law made no provision for the revision of his acts," and for the further reason "that he does not exercise any part of the judicial power of the United States." In the case of *ex parte* Metzger, (5 How. 176,) it was determined that a writ of habeas corpus could not issue to examine a commitment ordered by a District Judge at Chambers, under the treaty with France, for the reason that the District Judge in the case exercised a special authority, and the law had made no provision for the revision of his judgment." In the case of the United States *vs.* Ferreira, (13 Howard, p. 48) Taney, Chief Justice, says: "The power conferred by Congress on the District Judge and Secretary of the Treasury, under the treaty with Spain, though judicial in its nature, is not judicial in the sense of judicial power granted to the Courts of the United States." In the case of Kaine, Justice Curtis says: "The Circuit Court has power to inflict imprisonment and death without appellate control of the Supreme Court. Even though it be alleged that the proceedings of a Circuit Court, by which a citizen is imprisoned, are *coram non judice* and void, its judgment is final, and no relief can be had in the Supreme Court by writ of error or appeal, or by habeas corpus." To the same effect, in *ex parte* Watkins, (3 Pet. 193,) Justice Curtis recites the act of Aug. 29, 1842, which provides that in case of a subject of a foreign Government imprisoned for an act done under authority of that Government, if a writ of habeas corpus be issued thereto by a Justice of the Supreme Court, or by a District Court, an appeal to the Circuit Court, and from its order to the Supreme Court, is expressly given, and says "it is for Congress to determine whether this class of cases shall be so privileged." (14 How., 128.) In the case of Pratt *vs.* Fitzhugh et al., (1 Black, S. C. R., p. 272,) the defendants in error, on an execution issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York, had been arrested and imprisoned, the execution commanding the Marshal, in default of goods, &c., to satisfy the claim, to arrest and keep the defendants until the same be paid. Upon habeas corpus from the Circuit Court of the United States the defendants were discharged from imprisonment. Upon this proceeding on habeas corpus, Pratt, the plaintiff below, sued out a writ of error from the Supreme Court, and on motion to dismiss the case for want of jurisdiction, the Supreme Court, by Justice Nelson, decided that the case was brought up under the 22d section of the Judiciary Act, which confines the writ of error to cases where the matter in dispute exceeds the sum or value of $2,000. This, the Court said, "has always been held to mean a property value, and without the fact of value being shown the Court has no jurisdiction," and the case was dismissed.

It was not clear upon these cases that the appellate power of the Supreme Court of the United States extends only to such cases as are within the general Judiciary Act and the special acts expressly giving appellate jurisdiction, and that the Court has no appellate jurisdiction to revise the proceedings of tribunals acting "under or by color of the authority of the United States," but which "do not exercise any part of the judicial power of the United States, except when the same is expressly given by special act of Congress." (Act of August 29, 1842; of 37th Congress, ch. 81; of 36th Congress, chap. 27; and of 1861, ch. 61, p. 319.)

Courts-martial and military commissions act "under or by color of the authority of the United States," but do they exercise any part of the judicial power of the United States?" That is well settled by the Supreme Court in the case of Dynes *vs.* Hoover, (20 How., p. 65,) in which the Court say: "Among the powers conferred upon Congress by the 8th section of the 1st article of the Constitution are the following: 'To provide and maintain a navy; to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces;' and by the second section of the second article of the Constitution it is declared that 'the President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States,'" &c. "These provisions," say the Court, "show that Congress has the power to provide for the trial and punishment of military and naval offences in the manner then and now practiced by civilized nations, and that the power to do this is given without any connection between it and the third article of the Constitution defining the judicial power of the United States; indeed, that the two powers are entirely independent of each other." This opinion of the Court clearly declares and settles the point that the trial and punishment of military offences is a power under the Constitution, which has no connection with the judicial power of the United States; but it is entirely independent of it. If this be so, the military commission which tried Vallandigham is not a court within the meaning of that term, as used in the 14th section of the Judiciary Act, nor did it exercise any part of the "judicial power of the United States," though its proceedings were of a judicial character. Upon the authorities cited in the cases of Bollman, Metzger, Ferreira and Kane, there can in such case be no appellate jurisdiction in the Supreme Court of the United States, unless expressly given by Congress. That there is no express act of Congress giving the Supreme Court of the United States appellate jurisdiction to revise, by writ of error, habeas corpus, or in any way, the proceedings of courts-martial, or military commissions, would be conceded, and if wrong had been done the applicant by the commanding officer who ordered his arrest, or by the Military Court who tried and sentenced him, his remedy was by action against them, not by review in the Supreme Court of the United States of their proceedings. He did not deem it necessary to discuss the question of the powers of Congress to confer the appellate jurisdiction claimed, in the absence of any statute for that purpose. That this military power for the common defence in time of war inheres in the military commander, to the exclusion of the civil authority, appears, by the elaborate opinion of the late Attorney-General Cushing. (Opinions, vol. 8, p. 365; also Benet 14, and Halleck 380.) In the case of Luther *vs.* Borden, (7 Howard, 45,) the Court, by Chief Justice Taney, said, "Unquestionably a State may use its military power to put down an armed insurrection too strong to be controled by the civil authority. Without authority to do this, martial law and the military array of the Government would be mere parade, and rather encourage attack than repel it." Upon this view of the subject, the Supreme Court might with as much propriety be called upon to restrain by injunction the proceedings of Congress, as to revise by certiorari and reverse the proceedings of the military authorities, in time of war, in the punishment of all military offences, according to the usages of civilized nations and the powers given by the Constitution and the laws of the United States for the common defence and the public safety.

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On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.

For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6, No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Use Nitrous Oxide Gas, made fresh every day. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE,

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of sale, to me directed and delivered, by the honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, from Lamber's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.

Cargo of prize steamer MAYFLOWER—
80 bales Cotton, more or less.
Cargo prize schooner CAROLINE GERTRUDE—
43 bales Cotton.
Cargo prize schooner STANLEY—
9 packages Cotton.

Catalogue and samples at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall st., on Monday, Feb. 15.

THOS. W. CLAPP,
Deputy U. S. Marshal, Southern District Fla.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 12th day of February, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer ANTONIA, consisting of
BRANDIES,
WINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CROCKERY,
CALF-SKINS,
SAWS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
QUININE,
TENTS,
&c.

R. MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal.

SALE OF CONDEMNED GRAIN AND HAY.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, 1864, the following quantities of grain and hay deemed unserviceable:

About thirteen thousand (13,000) bushels of corn.
About twenty-four (24) bushel of oats.
Two hundred and fifty (250) tons of hay.

The grain will be sold in lots of one hundred (100) bushels, with the privilege of five hundred (500) bushels, and the hay in lots of twenty-five (25) tons, with the privilege of fifty (50) tons.

ALSO, at the same time and place, about seven hundred thousand (700,000) pounds of mixed grain, (corn and oats,) which will be sold by the pound, in lots of five thousand, 5,000) pounds, with the privilege of twenty thousand (20,000) pounds.

(The successful bidders will be required to remove the grain and hay within five (5) days from the day of sale.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quar'mr, Depot of Washington.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in the square bounded by E and F and 20th and 21st sts., in the City of Washington, D. C., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, a large lot of

SCRAP IRON and LEATHER, PARTS OF WAGONS, PARTS OF HARNESS, TOOLS, &c., &c.,

deemed unserviceable.

The successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within fifteen (15) days from the day of sale.

Terms, cash in Government funds.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

F. H. BURKE, Brig.-Gen. and Q. M.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1864.

SALE OF CONDEMNED NAVY CANNON.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., there will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, and at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, the following cannon, being 32-pounders of 61 cwt., known as "gradual increase," viz.:

One hundred and six (106) cannon at Navy-Yard, Brooklyn.

Forty-six (46) cannon at Navy-yard, Portsmouth.

These guns are to be sold by the pound, and one-half the purchase money to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the other half upon the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which removal must take place within ten days after the sale and at the expense of said purchaser.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the U. S. Circuit Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 15th day of February, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the balance of the cargo of the prize-ship *Alliance*, consisting of about 2,300 bbls. of Resin.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, 1864, at the hotel of E. KNIFFEN, (deceased,) Rye Station, on the N. Y. N. H. Railroad, the following property: one store and two lots of ground, now occupied by B. H. W. Wheaton, as store and Post-office; also a lot of ground containing about two acres, with stables and sheds, nearly new, at Rye Station.

JAS. D. HALSTED,
JONA. SNIFFEN.
Executors of estate of E. Kniffen, deceased.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of STANTON & CUNNINGHAM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALEX. M. STANTON.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1864. JAS. W. CUNNINGHAM.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of CUNNINGHAM & CAMMANN, for the transaction of a Stock Commission Business, at No. 43 Exchange-place.

JAS. W. CUNNINGHAM.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1864. GEO. P. CAMMANN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Robert L. Smith and George W. White, under the name and firm of R. L. SMITH & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. All the liabilities of the late firm are hereby assumed by Robert L. Smith, who will continue the business at the old stand, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st., and will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

ROBT. L. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864. GEO. W. WHITE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of LIPPMANN & NEUBERGER, for the transaction of a general dry goods importing business, particularly woolens, at No. 19 Park-place and No. 16 Murray-st.

ALBERT LIPPMANN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864. J. NEUBERGER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. SWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
December 31, 1863.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

$200! $150! $100! $50!

PREMIUMS.

TO EDITORS, LADIES AND OTHERS:

I will pay the above-named amounts for the best four articles on either my SOAP, SALERATUS or CONCENTRATED POTASH.

The articles must state the writer's experience in using the goods, and must be not less than ten lines, and be published in the editorial columns of any good family newspaper.

Any party wishing to compete for the above, and desiring further information, may address the undersigned. Each person writing and publishing a notice as above, will mail a marked copy of the paper containing the notice to me, and also write me by mail, giving full address.

The Premiums will be awarded on the 4th day of July, 1864.

B. T. BABBITT,
Nos. 64 to 74 Washington-st., New-York.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22, 1863.

To B. T. BABBITT:

SIR: Observing your Premium advertisement in the *Scientific American*, I concluded to state, in a few words, what I knew of the merits of your soap, having used it enough to conscientiously say that it is all that it is represented to be.

I wish to ask you if it is necessary to write my name in full under the article, should I put it in one of the New-Haven papers.

If the article, which is on the next page is of no account, please say so, and that will end the matter; if it is acceptable, it will appear in the paper immediately.

J. D. W.

B. T. BABBITT'S SOAP

right golden day that ever gave
he world a man who cares to save
etimes the toil of womankind.
man with an ingenious mind
estows a real gift to us;
ecause experience proves it thus.
n every way its claims to aid,
here's none but true assertions made.
hus to affirm the truth we're bold,
ince using this we are not sold;
aving our time and patience too—
ur friends will find this statement true.
single trial and you can
erceive that BABBITT is the man.—J. D. W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. MRS. UNION. MISS LOVE. WEDDING CARDS. French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

RUTLAND MARBLE.—ORDERS RECEIVED for the products of the Rutland Marble Company, in blocks or sawed to order, into statuary, monumental, mantel or furniture stuff, delivered on the cars at West Rutland, Vt. Printed list of prices and terms can be had by applying at the office of the Rutland Marble Company, No. 25 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—BILLIARD SALOON-KEEPERS WILL find it to their advantage to buy billiard balls at F. GROLE'S manufactory, No. 78 Fulton-st., corner of Gold-st. Billiard balls readjusted and colored at short notice. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

PISTOLS.—FOR SALE, A LOT OF PISTOLS, Government size. Inquire PISTOL, Box No. 1,774, Philadelphia Post-office.

FINANCIAL

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.

No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Office of Chicago and Alton R. R. Co.,
Chicago, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED Stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors, the transfer books in New-York will be closed at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Monday the 8th inst., and will be reopened at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 26th inst.

Holders of certificates, not registered at the United States Trust Company, are requested to exchange them before the closing of the books.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Feb. 4, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that a further installment of 20 per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, will be required to be paid in, on or before THURSDAY, the 18th day of February next, at the Banking House, No. 29 Pine-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

Office Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Co., as Reorganized,
Chillicothe, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE FIRST FEBRUARY, 1864, on the first mortgage bonds of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, as reorganized will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York City.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

Mechanics' Bank, New-York, Jan. 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, the 9th of February next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, by the Sterling Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
WASHINGTON
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

New-York, Feb. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Eight (8) per cent. is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th inst.

Also, a Scrip Dividend of Sixty (60) per cent. on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1864. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th March prox.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 104 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$500,000
Assets, Feb. 1, 1864	728,450

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. to stockholders, payable on demand.

Scrip dividend for 1863, Fifty Per Cent.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

New-York, Feb. 4, 1864.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.,
New-York, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. (free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 13th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

Ocean Bank, New-York, Jan. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th of February, inclusive.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
New-York, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free from Government tax,) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company,
Office No. 67 Wall-st.,
New-York, Feb. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government Tax.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

Lenox Fire Insurance Company,
No 16 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

Jan. 13, 1864. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

Office of Yonkers & New-York Fire Insurance Co.
No. 161 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

Oriental Bank.
New-York, Feb 3, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE half (3½) per cent., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Office of the New-York Fire and Marine Ins. Co.,
New-York, Feb. 3, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand, at No. 72 Wall-street.

DANIEL UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Bank of the Republic, New-York, Jan. 29, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, is this day declared payable on and after Monday, Feb. 8, proximo.

HENRY W. FORD, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

REMOVAL.—THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, have removed to No. 114 Broadway, between Pine and Cedar sts.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., near Fulton.—Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed to depositors. Money deposited on or before Feb. 11 will draw interest from Feb. 1.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, CHARLES COOPER, Vice-Presidents.
Henry R. Conklin, Secretary.
Thomas W. Cowden, Treasurer.

LOST AND FOUND.

Office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., Bankers,
New-York, Feb. 3, 1864.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating United States 5 per cent. Coupon Bond of 1874, No. 11,742, with coupons of and from Jan. 1, 1864, dated Feb. 1, 1859, and issued to B. Berend & Co., or bearer; the same having been lost or mislaid in transmission to the Union Bank of London, per steamer *Hansa*, from New-York Nov. 21, 1863, payment thereof having been stopped at the United States Treasury.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MACHINERY.

CALORIC ENGINE WANTED—EQUAL TO three to four horse power. Address Box K., No. 4,616

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

Medical Purveyor's Office,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., February the 25th, for furnishing Ice to the Medical Department of the Army during the present year, at the points herein designated. The Ice to be stored by the contractor in properly constructed ice-houses at each point of delivery, on or before the 15th day of April next; the ice not to be receipted for until its quality, the fitness of the ice-house, and the manner in which it is packed shall have been approved by a medical officer appointed for the purpose, or by a Medical Inspector, and payment will be made only for the amount thus actually stored and receipted for.

The proposals will be for the quantities indicated below as required at the respective places, with the proviso that should more be needed at any time for the year's supply, it shall be furnished at the same rates and under the same conditions.

QUANTITY TO BE DELIVERED AT

Annapolis, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States—150 tons.
Fortress Monroe, Va.—Ice-house owned by the United States—280 tons.
Point Lookout, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States—200 tons.
Portsmouth, Va.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—100 tons.
Newbern, N. C.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—400 tons.
Hilton Head, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States—450 tons.
Beaufort, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States—300 tons.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing ice daily, by weight for the year 1864, in such quantities as may be required by the Surgeons in charge at United States General Hospitals, upon the following annual estimate, in and near

Boston, Mass., 10 tons.
New-York, 600 tons.
New-Haven, Conn., 60 tons.
Portsmouth Grove, R. I., 130 tons.
Philadelphia, Penn., 1,300 tons.
Newark, N. J., 100 tons.
Washington, D. C., 2,500 tons.
Baltimore, Md., 500 tons.
Frederick, Md., 75 tons.

All additional amounts that may be required at these places until Jan. 1, 1865, are to be furnished at the same rates.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish —— tons of first quality of ice, carefully packed in suitable ice-houses, at the within-named points, namely:

at the following price per ton of two thousand pounds, namely, at

tons, at $—— per ton.

The ice to be subject to the inspection, measurement, and approval of a medical officer, or other properly appointed inspector, before being receipted for.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

Signed, —— ——

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily, or otherwise, all the ice required for the hospitals, upon approved requisitions of surgeons in charge, at or near the within-named points, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely:

$—— cts. per hundred pounds.

The ice shall be of the best quality, and subject to the approval of the surgeon in charge, who will receipt for the actual amount delivered at each hospital.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

Signed, —— ——

The above form of proposals will be adhered to as closely as practicable. Other forms will be received by the department and duly considered.

A proper guarantee that the bidder is able to fulfill the contract, certified to by the clerk of the nearest District Court or a United States District-Attorney, must accompany the proposal or it will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposal.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified, by mail or otherwise, that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract, under bonds to the amount of $5,000. Bonds to be properly certified to.

Bidders may be present in person when the Proposals are opened.

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the Proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, Medical S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C. The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsuitable.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
Printed forms of Proposals can be had at this office.

[No. 107.]
Army Clothing and Equipage Office,
Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this department with

Drawers—Canton Flannel, Army Standard.
Shirts—Gray Flannel.
Bootees—Nos. 9 to 14.
Regimental Morning Report Books.
Post Morning Report Books.
Trowsers for Horsemen.
Trowsers for Footmen.
Blankets—Woolen.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery.

Bids will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are invited to be present.

Awards will be made on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, when bidders or duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, A. Q. M. G.

C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

Army Clothing and Equipage Office,
Steubenville, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until Feb 12, 1864, for furnishing this department with

SKY-BLUE KERSEYS, ARMY STANDARD,

to be delivered free of charge at Steubenville, O., in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery.

Bids will be opened on the 12th day of February, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., when bidders are invited to be present, and awards will be made as soon as practicable thereafter. Bidders or their duly authorized agents are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made. The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS,
Acting Quartermaster-General.
Alexander Coun, Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR BOOTS.

Navy Department,
Bureau of Provisons and Clothing,
Feb. 3, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 19th February inst., for five thousand pairs grained leather boots.

The boots must be of the best quality of oak-tanned grained leather, sewed with a square awl. All the sewing and stitching to be done with the hand, to correspond in every respect with the sample to be found at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, except that the sides shall be sewed with the hands, and not machine stitch, as on sample.

The same to be delivered at the Brooklyn yard at the rate of one thousand pairs every ten days, first delivery to be made within ten days after being notified of the acceptance of the proposal, and there undergo the usual inspection of the yard.

Quartermaster's Office, No. 6 State-st.,
New-York, Feb. 2, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until 2 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY next, the 8th inst., for the cartage of all Government stores in the City of Brooklyn, which it may be the duty of this department to move, for the period of one year. Persons offering to perform this service are requested to state the price per carman's load of five barrels of pork, seven barrels of flour, or fifteen hundred pounds weight of other goods, for any distance not exceeding half a mile, with an increase of one-third for any additional half mile. The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to have in readiness at all times a sufficient number of teams to perform the service required, and to call at the office once a day, and as much oftener as circumstances may require, to receive orders.

If required, service must be performed at night, or on Sundays, without increased compensation.

No proposal will be received unless coming from a responsible party, nor unless accompanied by the names of two persons of responsibility who are willing to become surety for the party making the bid in the penal sum of five thousand dollars.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

Forage Department, No. 66 Cedar-st.,
New-York City.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MORNING NEWSPAPER ROUTE IN Brooklyn for sale, containing over 1,000 subscribers, profits over $30 per week, ground covering the Heights. Will be sold cheap, or will sell it in separate parts. Apply at subscription desk *Times* Office, between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., or at No. 323 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, after 8 P. M.

LITERARY.—A GENTLEMAN, CORRESPONDENT for several foreign journals, wishes to make arrangements with a respectable publisher for the publication in America of a politico-humoristic work, to appear in weekly numbers during a period of five to six months. Or to any enterprising person who understands the management of such an undertaking, a liberal share will be offered. Address G., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 126 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES PHYFE.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE—Situated at Williamsburgh, two blocks south of the ferries to Roosevelt and Grand sts., between South 9th and South 10th sts., being 150 feet on 1st-st., running down to the East River over 300 feet, with wharf 150 feet front, of 20 feet depth at low water, and a return dock of 175 feet, containing about 22 lots of ground; is well calculated for a sugar refinery, or any other manufacturing business. Inquire of EVANDER BERRY, No. 40 1st-st., opposite.

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—Nos. 79 and 81 East 31st-st., $7,000; No. 63 1st-st., $5,000; No. 69 1st-st., $5,000; Nos. 158 and 160 East Houston-st., $6,000; No 18 Columbia-st., $5,000; No. 440 4th-st., $7,050; Nos. 237 and 239 Delancey-st., 50x87½, dwellings front, shops on rear, $10,000; No. 249 Broome-st., $7,000; No. 31 Delancey-st., $6,200; on favorable terms. Apply from 12 to 3 to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS HIGH brown-stoop house on 83d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., a short walk from the Park; gas and Croton, modern style, 22 feet 6 inches front, lot 50x100. Will be sold low; owner goes to Europe. Apply at No. 32 Stuyvesant-st. or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE—WITH large storehouse, &c.—an excellent location for an iron, lumber or coal company; has 160 feet water front, with track connecting with the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, is situated at Elizabethport, N. J. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE VARIETY OF DESIRABLE houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, at low prices and on easy terms. Also, farms for sale or exchange, and money to loan on New-York and Brooklyn property. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—EITHER FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, a handsome three-story and basement brown-stone house, in 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs; it is 22x56 feet, frescoed and replete with all modern improvements; lot 22x124 feet 6 inches, with fine graperies. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

CLINTON AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The house and twelve lots of ground on the northeast corner of Clinton and Green avs., Brooklyn. Apply to SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—A WELL-BUILT BRICK HOUSE, with modern front, on Sands-st., between Jay and Bridge, Brooklyn, having all the modern internal improvements. For particulars, inquire of Dr. E. W. STEVENS, corner Sands and Jay sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO GENTEEL THREE-story and basement high-stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av., (No. 88 is the southwest corner of 27th-st.) All modern improvements and in good order. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway and No. 82 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN Murray Hill Park and Madison-av., a four story, high stoop, brown-stone front house, 21 feet wide; in perfect order; papered and painted throughout. Price $18,000. Address W. D., Box No. 553 Post-office.

AMITY-STREET, NEAR GREENE.—FOR sale, a substantial three-story brick house; lot 25x100 feet. Possession in May. Will be sold at a low price to a prompt buyer. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST SIDE OF AVENUE A, between 19th and 20th sts., a lot, 46x94 feet, on which are four 4-story brick tenement houses. Price asked for whole, $10,250. Terms favorable. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 65 Madison-av., between 27th and 28th sts., with or without the furniture. Possession at any time. Price $25,000. Apply to BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, 128 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HOUSES AND LOTS, Nos. 50 and 52 1st-st., between 8th and 9th sts., Williamsburgh, two minutes from ferry. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to H. C. FULKERSON, 107 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in 41st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., next vacant lot. House 25x55, lot 100 feet. In complete order and frescoed. Possession at once. Inquire owner, No. 34 East 18th-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—THE UNDERSIGNED offer for sale several very desirable plots on Broadway, between Canal and Bleecker sts.

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood in 24th-st.; price, $4,500. Inquire at No. 104 John-st. of G. DE WITT & BROS.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 54 WEST 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House brown-stone front. Possession on the 1st of May. Apply to JOHN SHERWOOD, No. 104 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 51 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House 21.6x55, lot 99 feet. In good condition, frescoed throughout. Inquire owner, No. 34 East 18th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TWENTY YEARS' CREDIT!

For one of the finest country seats on the east bank of the Hudson, 66 miles from town, and commanding a beautiful river view. About 40 acres four square, every foot productive. A handsome double mansion, with all the modern improvements of furnace, gas, range, with hot and cold water in the chambers, bath-room, laundry, &c., porter's lodge, ice-house, well filled, and commodious stables and carriage-house. All the buildings in the most complete repair. Over two thousand ornamental shade and fruit trees have been set out within the last ten years; large garden with every variety of small fruit, &c. Unsurpassed for healthfulness. Ready for immediate occupancy. Carpets, mirrors, bookcases in library, gas, chandeliers, &c., will go with the house. A large portion of the purchase money can remain as above, if desired. Principals only dealt with. Call any day on THEO. R. WETMORE, Esq., No. 31 Pine-st., or at 12 A. M., at 831 Broadway, New-York, on Dr. W. W. HALL.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE AT ASTORIA, A house and furniture (or unfurnished, if desired,) entirely new and complete, all ready for housekeeping; can be occupied immediately; everything fresh and in order—carpets, curtains, beds, linen, china, &c.; has all the luxuries; water throughout; closets, gas, furnace, conservatory, Steinway piano, engravings, &c. The halls (two,) library, dining-room and kitchen floors are black walnut, inlaid with ash. It is on the brow of the hill (eight lots of ground, with three streets frontage,) surrounded by evergreens and choice fruit trees, commanding a fine view of Hudson and Westchester; and is one of the most healthful and beautiful situations in the vicinity of the City, approachable by water and cars; fifteen minutes from 30th-st., thirty minutes from Peck-slip. Terms easy. For plans, &c., apply to EUGENE H. POMEROY, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 18.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A desirable and elegant country residence at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., with 16 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, immediately contiguous to Long Island Sound. Large and modern built house, 44 feet square, with wing attached, 22 by 36 feet, containing 19 finished rooms; walls filled in with brick, and floors deafened; barns, stables, ice-house, boat-house, wood-house, hennery, &c., all in complete and perfect order; grounds tastefully laid out, with every variety of fruit and ornamental trees in abundance. Immediate possession, if desired. For particulars, with view of premises, inquire of PHILIP EMBURY, No. 41 West 37th-st.; Mrs. MEEKER, No. 168 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDSOME country residence, with eight acres of ground, one and a quarter miles from railroad depot; buildings nearly new and in good order. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS, WELL-ventilated and lighted rooms, now occupied by the Great Western Marine Insurance Company, No. 33 Pine-st. These rooms are warmed by Gonlo's patent steam furnace and handsomely furnished with desks and counters, well adapted for banking or insurance, having two fire and burglar-proof brick and stone safes, built up from the ground in the most approved manner. Possession immediately. Apply at the office.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FINE COUNTRY place at Fordham, near the landing on Harlem River, consisting of a large mansion, carriage-house and stables, ice-house filled, gardener's house, hotbed-houses, with a variety of all kinds of fruit, and about 37 acres of land, accessible by the Harlem Railroad from Fordham depot, or Harlem River boats. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO GARDENERS.—TO LEASE IMMEDIATELY, for a term of years, a desirable property near the City, that has been established many years as a forced salad business and truck garden. The business vacated through the death of the proprietor. Apply to JONATHAN SAUL, 44th-st. 3-av., Brooklyn, or to WILLIAM ELLIOTT, seedsman, No. 27 John-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—The first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 42 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house 21 by 50 feet; lot 21 by 98 9, elegantly furnished; price, $28,000. Apply to Dr. S. T. HUBBARD, No. 47 9th-st.; possession May 1.

TO RENT—IN WASHINGTONVILLE, ORANGE County, N. Y., a good business stand for the mercantile or boot, shoe and clothing business, with accommodations for family. JOHN JAQUES.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO LARGE stores Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st., from the 1st of May next; could be converted into offices. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

FARM TO RENT—ON OLDFIELD POINT, LONG Island, of about 100 acres; good dwellings, and every convenience. Apply to C. & J. GROESBEECK, No. 54 Broad-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN BUILDINGS NO. 1 and No. 2 Hanover-st., opposite the Custom-house. Apply to BENJ. L. SWAN, Jr., No. 6 Hanover-st., Post's Buildings.

FRONT-ST. STORE TO LET.—THE 4-STORY store No. 194 Front-st., between Burling-slip and Fulton-st. Apply to BURDETT, JONES & CO., No. 109 Wall-st.

TO LET.

STEAM POWER, WITH WELL LIGHTED rooms, large and small, heated with steam, and adapted for manufacturing purposes and light machinery. Best location in the City for business. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 180 Centre-st.

TO LET—A TWO-FRONTED STORE AND basement, No. 250 Canal-st., near Broadway, running through to Walker-st., about 140 feet; will be thoroughly fitted to suit the tenant. Inquire of GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS with privilege of renewal, the premises No. 734 Broadway, called the Jones House. Lessee permitted to make any changes not injurious to the building. Apply to J. C. HEYWOOD, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY STORES NOS. 3 and 5 Platt-st., near Pearl. 80 feet deep. Inquire of GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS, near Broadway. Inquire from 12 to 2, of Mr. JAY or Mr. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
AFRICA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,873	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin $90 / 75 — Payable in Currency.
Steerage 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday	Feb. 13
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Feb. 20
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday	Feb. 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:

ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.

HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 9. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $70: Steerage, $30: to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $02. Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.

Steamship NOVA SCOTIAN, from Portland to Liverpool, Feb. 6. Rates of passage:—$80, $66 and $30.

Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

For passage apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. steamship,
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Jno. A. Post,
will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and elegant U. S. Mail Steamship
YAZOU,
George W. Couch, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 MADISON-AV., corner of 32d-st.
REV. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President.
Mrs. Parks, Misses Brewster and Ferris, Principals and Proprietors.
The next term will commence Monday, Feb 8.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Circulars at 574 Broadway and at 39 Nassau-st.
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICS. Apply, after 2 P. M., at No. 204 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COMPANION TO A LADY.—A LADY is desirous of a situation as companion to a lady; would not object to travel; best reference given. Address R. E. M., Box No. 1,748 Post-office, Philadelphia.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—A young lady, who has had experience in housekeeping and the care of children, desires a situation as housekeeper, or housekeeper and governess. Can furnish satisfactory recommendations as to family and qualifications. Address A. L., *Journal* Office, Newark, N. J.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER, who cuts and trims dresses, in the latest style, wishes a few more customers, by the day or week; charge very moderate, to secure custom. Call or address No. 548 8th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

SEWING DONE IN FAMILIES BY THE day, week, or month, by a lady, with Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call or address Miss LYONS, No. 300 West 13th-st.

WASHING AND IRONING DONE IN THE neatest manner, by applying to MARY ANN WASHINGTON, No 134 West 29th-st.

HELP WANTED

WEAVERS WANTED.—GOOD WEAVERS, male or female, wanted, at the Harrison Mills, Franklin, Essex County, N. J. Apply to JOHN R. PILLING, Superintendent.

SPINNERS AND WEAVERS WANTED—At the Catskill Woolen Mill, Leeds, N. Y. Apply at the Mill or to SAML. HANNA, No. 4 College-place, New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SUGAR BOILER to go to the Pacific coast. Address Box No. 2,821 New-York Post-office, with reference.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO IRON WORKERS.

Office Croton Aqueduct Department,
Rotunda, Park, Jan. 22, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1864, at which hour they will be publicly opened, for furnishing and setting in place around the New Reservoir, about 8,200 lineal feet of iron railing. Drawings and specifications can be seen on application at the Engineer's office, Rotunda, Park.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED IN SOUTH BROOKLYN FOR a family of four persons, viz., gentleman and wife and two children, (a boy of seven, and a girl of four years.) At least two good-sized rooms required. Address, with full particulars as to accommodations, location, terms, &c., &c., M. A. C., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

ANOTHER NEW AND SPLENDID DRAMA.
HELVEI;
OR,
THE GALLEY SLAVE OF TOULON.

Rich in scenery, startling in plot. Full of interest from opening to close.

It will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING at 7½,
by the entire strength of the company.

MR. WM. B. HARRISON,
COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER,
will appear in his inimitable comic and extemporaneous songs at each performance, as will also
THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER,
who produces beautiful music
ON THREE WHISTLES AT ONCE,
and on
THE TYROLEAN FAMILY COFFEE-POT.
To be seen at all hours, every day and evening,
FOUR ENORMOUS GIANTS.
THREE OF THE TALLEST MEN
AND
THE TALLEST WOMAN
ever known on the face of the globe.
EACH OVER 8 FEET HIGH,
measuring in the aggregate over 32 feet.
TWO OF THE SMALLEST DWARFS.
THE LILLIPUTIAN KING,
THE LILLIPUTIAN KING,
14 years old, only 22 inches high, and weighs but 17 pounds.
GEN. GRANT, Jr.,
12 years old, 23 inches high and weighs but 18 pounds.
THE WHAT IS IT?
OR MAN MONKEY.
ALBINO FAMILY, FROM MADAGASCAR.
THE JAPANESE MASKIN HOG.
THREE GROUPS OF MOVING WAX FIGURES.
THE MONSTER SERPENTS.
GRAND AQUARIA, Mammoth Bear.
ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER.
EDUCATED SEAL, which plays a MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, and a million other wonders.

Such a combination of wonders was never seen on the face of the globe.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
TUESDAY, FEB. 9, 1864,
Second appearance of Mme. DE LUSSAN,
in Jacques Offenbach's charming little Opera.
LE MARIAGE AUX LANTERNES.

Comic Opera, in 1 act; words by Theo. Barriere and Michel Carré; executed by Mmes. de Lussan, Maillet, Hamburg and Messrs. Donatien and Maillet.

LES PIEGE DORES,
Comedie, in 3 acts, by M. Arthur de Beauplan.

Doors open at 7½; curtain raised precisely at 8 o'clock. Carriages can be ordered at 11 o'clock.

Next Thursday, Feb. 11—BENEFIT OF MONS. AND MME. DONATIEN. Le Violoneaux—Opperette—Le Ferme de Primrose—Com. Vaudeville—Les Femmes qui se Jette par la Fenetre—Com. Vaudeville.

Theatre office during the day, No. 623 Broadway.

MR. ALFRED H. PEASE,

PIANIST.
DEBUT IN AMERICA.
GRAND CONCERT
AT
DODWORTH'S HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 8, 1864,
assisted by the following
EMINENT ARTISTS:
Mrs. JENNIE VAN ZANDT, Soprano.
HERR HIMMER, Tenor of the German Opera.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Basso.
Sig. ABELLA, Conductor.

Tickets to be had at the following music-stores: Messrs. Beer & Schierrer, No. 701 Broadway, Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway, Messrs. Wm. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

PERHAM'S,

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
THE PATRIOTIC PLAN
of devoting amusements to the
AID OF INVALID SOLDIERS
GENEROUSLY SUPPORTED.
THE GREAT STEREOSCOPTICON
the delight and wonder of all visitors.
TWO THOUSAND VIEWS,
embracing Statuary, Landscape, Architecture, War, Tableaux, Scenes of Local and National Interest, Portraits of Eminent American Generals, affording a
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT.

In conection with which is also the MIRROR OF THE REBELLION, a gigantic illustrated history of the war.

Exhibition every EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Single admission 25 cents. Tickets in the NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE, admitting four, each $1. See bills giving details of the enterprise.

A GRAND ORGAN CONCERT,

In aid of the Missions of St. George's Church, will be given by
MR. JOHN K. PAINE,
At ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Stuyvesant-square,
On TUESDAY, Feb. 9, at 7½ P. M.

Mr. Paine will be assisted by talented resident artists, and "Trinity Choir," (by kind permission of Mr. Cutler.)

Tickets 50c. For sale at the Episcopal bookstores, the principal music-stores, and at the doors.

THIRD SOIREE.

OF
CHAMBER MUSIC.
Ninth Season 1864.
DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY,
ON TUESDAY, Feb. 9, AT 8 O'CLOCK, P. M.
Executants:
THEODORE THOMAS, Violin.
J. MOSENTHAL, Second Violin.
G. MATZKA, Viola.
F. BERGNER, Violoncello.
Single Tickets, $1 50 each.

LECTURES.

PROF. DOREMUS

will deliver a Course of
FOUR LECTURES
On the
"WORLD'S INDEBTEDNESS TO SCIENCE,"
with ILLUSTRATIVE EXPERIMENTS
on the
GRANDEST SCALE,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
on the evenings of MONDAY, Feb. 8; THURSDAY, 11; MONDAY, 15; THURSDAY, 18.
Each Lecture will be illustrated by a series of
BRILLIANT EXPERIMENTS.
CARBONIC ACID GAS SOLIDIFIED!
GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINA
Converted into Gasses!
COMBUSTION OF THE DIAMOND!
DAZZLING ELECTRIC LIGHTS
From a Battery of
500 DOUBLE-SIZED CUPS!
&c., &c., &c.,

Tickets for the course	$1 00
For reserved seats	2 00
Single admission	50

For sale at the bookstores in Broadway and at the door.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

ANNA E. DICKENSON,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC IN BROOKLYN,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8.

Miss DICKENSON will repeat her Lecture, "Words for the Hour," (lately delivered at the Capitol in Washington) as above.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will preside.

Tickets for the parquet, balcony, dress circle and stage, 50 cents; family circle and amphitheatre, 25 cents. Sold on and after Friday at the academy; Swayne's, No. 210 Fulton-st.; Rose's, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; Pyle's, corner Pierrepont and Fulton; and Sawyer & Thompson's, No. 59 Fulton-av.; also at Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st. N. Y.

Stage tickets, 50 cents, for sale only at the *Anti-Slavery* office, No. 48 Beekman-st., New-York.

Box tickets sold only at the academy.

Lecture at 8. Doors open not later than 7.

"AUSTRALIA"—A DESCRIPTIVE AND HUMOROUS lecture, with vocal illustrations, by Harriet Clisby, (late resident there,) at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Feb 18, 1864, at 8 o'clock P. M. Admission, 25 cents. In aid of the Women's Medical College, New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Children at 4, gentleman at 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.

NO. 161 FIFTH-AVENUE.
CLASSES, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, or MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M.

MEETINGS.

WELSH CITIZENS AND DESCENDANTS of New-York and vicinity. A meeting will be held next MONDAY NIGHT, Feb. 8, at the lecture-room of the Welsh Presbyterian Church, 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., to complete the organization of the Welsh Department of the Metropolitan Fair, in aid of the Sanitary Commission. The attendance of our Welsh fellow-citizens is earnestly invited. The meeting to commence at 7½ precisely.

T. M. JAMES, President.
Eleazer Jones, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

PARLOR ORGAN FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT parlor organ, in rosewood case, has 12 stops, with swell, pedal bass, &c.; built to order; will be sold much below its original cost. Apply to HALL & LABAGH, organ builders, No. 88 Wooster-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—Wanted to rent by a family of three, a small house in the vicinity of Wall-st. Ferry or near Clinton or Washington-av. Address Box No. 3,208 Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS LARGE FURNISHED house wanted to hire for three or four months. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER white metal, and all kinds of cases, to order. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 CHATHAM-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE OPERA.
Director.................MAX MARETZEK
ON MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 8, AT 8.
FIFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
MME. MEDORI.
In her unrivaled character of Norma, in Bellini's grand tragic opera, in three acts, of
NORMA,
with its incomparably great cast.

Norma	MME. MEDORI
Adalgisa	MLLE. SULZER
Pollio	SIG. MAZZOLENI
Oroveso	SIG. BIACHI
Conductor	MAX MARETZEK

TO THE PUBLIC.

In consequence of Wednesday, Feb. 10, being Ash-Wednesday, and of the necessary preparations to be made for the grand

ARION BALL,
THE SIXTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT
will take place
ON TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9,
When will be performed Gounod's brilliant opera of
FAUST.
With its new and Brilliant Costumes,
New Scenery and Appointments,
And the Splendid Cast.

Notice.—The members of the Arion Society have, on this occasion, kindly offered to sing in the grand Soldiers' Chorus in the fourth act.

On THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, Feb. 11,
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA
AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
NORMA.
With its Unparalleled Cast.

WINTER GARDEN.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
AND
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
THE LONDON TIMES,
speaking of this great moral drama, mentions a fact to which the Provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation.

"A clerk who absconded from Liverpool with £3,500, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham, at about 5 o'clock; and, after taking some refreshment, he went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the 'Ticket-of-leave man' took place, Parker, the clerk, was so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,500 back to his employers."

Oh! the prophetic vision of Shakespeare:

"I have heard
That guilty creatures sitting at a play,
Have by the very cunning of the scene
Been struck so to the soul, that presently,
They have proclaimed their malefaction."

Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¼; close at 10¾.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY.

Eighty-eighth night of Mr. Lester Wallack's standard Play,
ROSEDALE,
with its beautiful scenery, novel machinery, original music, great cast and attractive tableaux.
TUESDAY.
NEVER ACTED IN THIS COUNTRY,
a new play, (a prologue and three acts,) recently produced in London with immense success, written by
WESTLAND MARSTON, ESQ.,
called
PURE GOLD.
WITH NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY.
ORIGINAL MUSIC BY MOLLENHAUER.
COSTUMES, &c., &c.

and in which Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Mr. Norton, Mr. Morris, Mr Brown, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Pope, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Madeline Henriquee, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Carman and Miss Green will appear.

Wednesday and Friday—ROSEDALE.
Thursday—New Play—PURE GOLD.
Saturday (by request)—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.

GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST..........Manager.
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway,
Between Prince and Spring-sts.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25c.
THIRTEENTH WEEK
of unparalleled success of this Mammoth Zoological Enterprise, which is unequaled by any exhibition of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
in either Europe or America. So vast and varied a collection was never before offered for public inspection in any country. Even the far-famed Zoological Gardens of London, Paris, Berlin or Antwerp, cannot boast of so great a variety of
RARE AND BEAUTIFUL ANIMALS
as those contained in the menagerie of Van Amburgh & Co. The immense resources and superior knowledge and experience of
THE GREAT VAN AMBURGH HIMSELF
has been called into requisition to produce this
EXCELSIOR EXHIBITION,
and now confidently assert that the whole world cannot produce its equal. Time, patience and perseverance, and an indomitable energy, combined with a thorough knowledge of the habits of the various animals, and an immense amount of capital, are indispensable prerequisites for producing such an array of living specimens for the study of naturalists.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY,
with Elephants, Ponies, Monkeys, Mules, Lions, Tigers, Leopards, &c.
STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

BEST PLACE IN THE CITY
to see the magnificent military parade and
RECEPTION OF THE SECOND FIRE ZOUAVES,
ON
MONDAY, the 8th,
as it passes the Museum, on its
MARCH UP BROADWAY AND PARK-ROW,
in full view of the
WINDOWS, BALCONIES AND TOP
of the establishment. Thousands can be accommodated with a fine
VIEW OF THE NOBLE VETERANS,
and their patriotic military escort. Behind this view they will see
THE GIANTS, DWARFS, &c., &c.,
and splendid performances afternoon and evening.
Admission to all only 25 cents.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

No. 728 Broadway, opposite Waverley-place.
GRAND SACRED AND PATRIOTIC MUSICAL PERFORMANCE,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1864.

Mrs. MOZART, Miss C. A. FLINT.
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Miss M. B. LEACH.
Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY,
Mr. D. D. GRISWOLD, Mr. J. R. THOMAS.
Mr. HENRY C. TIMM.
Mr. EDW'D HOWE, Jr., Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
Mr. GEORGE LEACH.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
One of Messrs. Steinway & Son's grand piano-fortes will be used on this occasion.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

Lessee and Manager..........Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Stage Manager..........Mr. B. A. Baker
HARRISON'S ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
OPERA NIGHTS.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10 and FRIDAY, FEB. 12.
MARITANA.

Mme. COMTE BORCHARD, Miss MYERS, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Mr. WM CASTLE, Mr. GEO. REA.
POWERFUL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
Director..........Mr. THEODORE THOMAS

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
OPERA NIGHT, MONDAY, Feb. 8.
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
In which all the artists will appear.

GRAND CONCERT

BY
MME. J. DIRIX,
at the Church of the Messiah, opposite the New-York Hotel, on MONDAY, Feb. 8, on which occasion she will be assisted by her pupils and the following eminent artists:

Mme. HENRIETTE FRINGS,
Miss MINNA GEARY,
Mlle. ALICE FRINGS.
Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY, Tenor.
Mr. HERRMASON, Basso.
Mr. DOYLE, Violinist.
Mr. MEADER, Conductor.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. Can be had (also programmes) at the principal music-stores, of the sexton, or at the door on the evening of the concert.

FAIRS.

SOLDIERS' FAIR.

The ladies of the ROSE HILL LADIES' SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION will hold a fair at
UNION HALL,
Broadway, corner of 23d-st.,
DURING THE WEEK,
Commencing MONDAY, Feb. 8, 1864,
the entire proceeds of which will be devoted to the relief of sick, wounded and discharged soldiers in the hospitals in this City and vicinity, or at their homes in New-York.

Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PERKINS, STERN & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE DEALERS
IN
CALIFORNIA WINES
AND
BRANDY.
ABSOLUTELY PURE.

No. 180 Broadway, New-York.
No. 108 Tremont-st., Boston.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN S. PARFITT, or his wife MARY, or of his brothers-in-law JOHN, PATRICK and EDWARD GRANT; when last heard from resided in the City of New-York; any information given respecting their whereabouts will be thankfully received by their sister and brother-in-law SARAH and ROBERT LINDLEY. Address Little Siox, Harrison County, Iowa.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor, over Park Bank.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.

Address to the Citizens of New-York on the Necessity of Reforming the City Government.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE, No. 813 BROADWAY, Jan. 25, 1864.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: Alarming abuses prevail in our City Government, to correct which requires your concerted and organized action. Frauds of the most serious nature have been successfully practiced for so long a period, that systematic plunder has become a profession by which hundreds have enriched themselves, and thousands more will follow them in the pillage of the City Treasury, unless an aroused and indignant people shall combine for protection against further robbery.

It is openly alleged that the powers of the City Government are in the hands of a corrupt "ring," who defraud the people, waste our resources and our revenues, who award franchises of great value to private individuals, with little if any compensation to the City, swelling the annual expenditure of our Municipal Government to an amount oppressive alike to labor and capital, upon both of which it falls with equal and unnecessary severity.

The amount proposed to be raised this year by taxation for City and County is $13,500,000, with the "prospect of being increased and added to by the Common Council and the Supervisors, to say nothing of the Legislature, to an extent making a grand total of $15,000,000," and while such large sums are asked for current expenditure, the debt of the City is rapidly increasing. It will be seen, on reference to official documents, that, in 1855, the City and County debt was $14,000,856, and that, in 1862, it had reached $28,251,642—an increase of more than 100 per cent. In 1830, with a population of 207,000, the expenses of the City Government were $1,036,000; in 1863, they were about $12,000,000; while the population has increased five-fold the expenses have increased twelve-fold. At this rate of increase of our City expenses and debt, it would, at no very distant day, amount to a confiscation of the income from the whole real estate of the City.

PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE CITY.

Valuable property belonging to the City, such as wharves, piers, ferries, markets and buildings, worth, at a moderate estimate, $40,000,000, has been so mismanaged as to yield but a trifling revenue, when, if properly and honestly managed, it might be made to yield an annual revenue, which would go very far towards paying the expenses of the City Government, and thereby sensibly lessen the burden of taxation.

WHARVES AND PIERS.

With two of the most majestic rivers in the world washing the shores of our City, and a bay of surpassing beauty, capable of accommodating the shipping of all the world, we have the most wretched system of wharves and piers known in any civilized country. Our vast commercial interests require very different accommodations. Stone wharves and basins, resembling in some respects those of Liverpool and London, could be built under efficient and honest supervision, so as to yield a large revenue to the City, and afford ample and superior accommodations to vessels.

OUR STREETS.

The condition of our streets certainly claims prompt attention; they are badly paved, and many of them embedded in filth, whereby disease is engendered, destroying the health and lives of hundreds, to say nothing of the great physical discomfort to all our citizens, and the sufferings inflicted on the horses that traverse them. To look at their condition it would naturally be supposed that a parsimonious City Government was unwilling to incur any expense to clean or keep them in order. But by reference to the City Inspector's Department, it will be seen, that there is an annual charge of nearly $500,000 for sweeping them—not half of which is necessary for that purpose. In fact, in several of the principal cities of Europe, the streets are kept in the best order without expense, the proceeds of the sale of the sweepings amply reimbursing the contractors for the cleaning.

SANITARY REGULATIONS.

Owing to a failure to adopt and enforce a proper sanitary code, the mortality in New-York has become alarmingly great. Every citizen has good grounds for serious alarm, as is shown by all our official returns. Unless efficient and speedy measures are taken, the most serious consequences may be anticipated.

Life and health, in a great and crowded metropolis like this must not be trifled with. Estimating the population on this island at 1,000,000, it appears that at least 10,000 lives are annually sacrificed that might be saved were proper sanitary precaution enforced. This state of things bears with great severity upon the poorer portion of the people, whose houses are surrounded by an accumulation of causes of disease. Their interests and welfare should not be overlooked, as they have peculiar claims upon our sympathy and care.

IMPROVED DWELLINGS.

On reference to the regulations passed by the Legislature, it will be seen that in building tenement-houses the law has been in many instances disregarded. Too much care cannot be observed in erecting dwelling-houses intended for a large number of persons: light and thorough ventilation are indispensable to health. The City Government should be most careful to adopt and enforce all regulations that tend to ameliorate and improve the condition of the poor.

THE JUDICIARY.

An upright and impartial administration of the laws is alike indispensable to private happiness and public liberty. The Temple of Justice should be held sacred and its ministers should be eminently qualified by education, talent and reputation for the discharge of their important and exalted duties, as on the justice and wisdom of their decisions rest individual rights and social relations.

We can scarcely over-estimate the importance of this subject, and as great improvements can be made in this department, it is fitting at this time that public attention should be directed to it.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Our public schools also require attention. In some instances they have fallen under the control of incompetent and corrupt politicians, and their management is marked by extravagant expenditure and peculation. But these evils are by no means the greatest. Unprincipled men sometimes intrude themselves, and make their official position a cloak for their immorality. It is said that some school-officers take occasion to insult the teachers in the schools under their charge; and by improper proposals, accompanied by threats of removal, annoy those who are there employed. How can young minds be properly trained under such auspices? "The Public Schools are the most important institutions in the country. He who tampers with and corrupts them, aims a most cruel blow at the liberties and the prosperity of the nation throughout all future generations."

Public Schools may be justly regarded as the great fountain of our future fortunes, and to the careful education of the rising generation we must look for the security of liberty itself. In them are deposited our best hopes, and upon their good or bad management will, to a great degree, depend the character of the generation that is to come after us. While some of our schools are creditably managed, many require a thorough revision.

OUR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

It is in the highest degree important to the best interests of our City, that whatever evils exist in our Municipal Government, should be promptly remedied. The abuses that are so patent to all, which are constantly forced upon our attention, will not only continue for all time to come, unless suitable steps are taken to remove them, but they will increase. It remains to be seen whether the citizens of New-York are capable of realizing in their own case the possibility of honest, economical and efficient self-government. All their interests imperatively call for it, and we now propose that they shall make the attempt, and for the successful accomplishment of this important object, The Citizens' Association of New-York has been organized upon a permanent basis, with the purpose of devoting its energies, from year to year, to the establishment of an efficient, honest, economical City Government, characterized throughout by a careful adaptation of means to ends, in which all the departments shall be animated with an earnest desire to discharge their duties faithfully, and to render our Municipal Government a credit, instead of a disgrace as the metropolis of America.

In order to accomplish this result, it is necessary that all well-disposed citizens should cordially cooperate with the association by united and persevering efforts, from year to year, to elect to our municipal offices honest and capable men, without regard to their opinions on State or national politics, who shall be retained in power so long as they faithfully discharge their duties.

At present the heads of departments are surrounded by a host of importunate dependants, by whose agency they obtained their positions, to whom necessity is law, and who constantly compel them to make the best use of their time by providing for themselves and their relations, at the public expense, without the slightest regard to the public good.

The association will also use every practical means at their command to impart information to such portions of our community as may require it, in order that they may exercise intelligently their right of suffrage so as to secure for themselves the great blessings of a good government.

Liberty cannot be preserved unless the people will appreciate their sacred duty of voting only for men of known integrity of character. It should be remembered "*The Price of liberty is eternal vigilance.*"

THE BALLOT-BOX.

In order to reach and ascertain the will of the majority, it is necessary to have an honest and fair expression of it through the ballot-box. Fraudulent votes, cunningly introduced, poison, at the very fountain head, the source of all power, delegated by the people to their representatives. It is, therefore, an imperative necessity to adopt such means as will defeat all attempts to defraud the people out of the result of their suffrages, by means which it is generally alleged are now resorted to. The purity of the ballot-box must be maintained if liberty and good government are to be upheld.

OUR CITY CHARTER.

Great improvements could be made in our Charter; but as this is not an age distinguished by wise and judicious legislation, too much care cannot be taken in making changes to see that they will secure the objects sought to be attained.

If the revision of the present Charter could be placed in the hands of ten eminent citizens, qualified by experience and mature judgment to frame improvements, no doubt, a much better Municipal Government would be secured.

Our City Government has been spoken of in this paper as a whole, and its defects and outworkings referred to in their general results. Some of the departments have been creditably managed, and those in charge are entitled to the thanks of the community.

It is right and proper to commend the efforts of those who, in the midst of corruption, have stood firm in the faithful and honest discharge of their duties; such instances should be duly appreciated.

OUR NOBLE CITY.

The question now comes up to be fairly and squarely answered: Shall we make New-York an imperial City—a great and prosperous commercial centre, inviting capital and labor, by affording ample security to the one and profitable remuneration to the other, increasing in wealth, influence, and importance from year to year, filled with beauty, convenience and comfort, and affording happy homes to millions, thus fulfilling its great destiny? or shall we abandon it to swarms of corrupt office-holders and office-seekers who are making its government a by-word and a reproach, and whose course tends to inevitable ruin?

If a pure and efficient government can be established in this City, its influence will be felt throughout the whole land. The influence of the press, the influence of capital and commerce, and the intimate relations sustained with all parts of our country, will do much to change and improve the condition of things elsewhere.

The citizens of New-York are to determine, by their own free act, whether they will enjoy all the blessings and advantages of good government, or suffer the evils flowing from a corrupt government. The issue is unavoidably presented. All those in favor of the objects sought to be attained are cordially invited to join the Citizens' Association, and by their combined efforts and influence, labor to secure so desirable a consummation.

In a general circular like this, touching briefly on so many important topics, a full and detailed plan by which the association proposes to accomplish its purposes, could not be given without making it of too great length.

This will form the subject of a subsequent communication to the public.

HAMILTON FISH, WILLIAM E. DODGE,
JOHN DAVID WOLF, PETER COOPER,
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY, JAMES M. BROWN,
WASH. R. VERMILYE, JONATHAN STURGIS,
MORRIS KETCHUM, J. F. D. LANIER.

Committee appointed at a meeting of the Citizens' Association, held Jan. 25, 1864, at No. 813 Broadway.

Police Boat No. 1.

WHAT THE FORCE DO AROUND THE HARBOR.

Police Boat No. 1, Capt. James Todd, commanding has become a feature of our harbor. Although a very modest and unassuming little craft, more real service has been accomplished by her and her active crew consisting of twelve men during the last two years she has been in commission, than by any other branch of the City government, requiring no greater outlay. The vessel is: extreme length, 105 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet, and is one hundred and thirty tons burden, the engine being very powerful for the steamer's size. The arrangements of the boat are admirably adapted to the business in which she is engaged. In its forward part is located a powerful double steam fire-pump, to which can be made two attachments, and from which immense streams of water can be thrown upon any fire within reasonable distance. Upon this pump has depended the safety of a large amount of property at the different fires which have occurred along the river. The recent extensive conflagration of piers and shipping on the North River was checked in its progress by the Police boat, which for *more than thirty hours* was actively engaged throwing water on the flames, tearing down piers, scuttling vessels, and dragging burning craft to the middle of the stream. Thousands on thousands of dollars were in this manner saved to the owners of property in the vicinity of the fire. This is only one instance out of very many where the police-boat has rendered invaluable service in checking extensive fires. Frequently warehouses are so situated along the docks as to make it almost impossible for engines to reach them. In such cases, when a fire occurs, the principal reliance is upon the police-boat. This little vessel is also of great service in cases of collision, mutinies and ships on fire in the bay. In her connection with such matters, so well has she become known to our merchants, that when the slightest thing occurs on shipboard she is at once notified by them, or the Captains of vessels hoist the usual signal of distress—Union down. Within the last two years the brave officers and men of the Police-boat have been present at, and quelled, some of the most desperate and bloody mutinies that have ever taken place in our harbor. Besides the steamer, there are two small boats which are kept in active operation in saving lives of parties falling overboard, and in search of river-thieves. These river-thieves, who for some time, in consequence of numerous arrests, became rather shy, have again ventured out more boldly than ever. Our River Police find in this class of thieves a more dangerous body of men to contend with than has any existence on land. They have boats, and sometimes go in gangs of eight and ten, with a view to the wholesale plunder of vessels lying in the stream. When interrupted in their operations, they make a most desperate resistance. They are generally well-armed, and fight under cover of darkness as coolly and with as much persistence as a band of pirates. There are frequently disturbances on ships as they are about sailing, in consequence of the drunken condition of seamen shipped by boarding-house keepers. On such occasions it frequently becomes the duty of the Harbor Police to iron the men until they get sober.

Last Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, the usual hour for starting on the evening patrol of the vessel, our reporter being kindly invited by Capt. Todd to accompany him in one of his "round trips," availed himself of the opportunity for a sail. The patrol extended from the foot of Whitehall street to Blackwell's Island, returning by Gowanus Bay, Ellis' and Bedloe Islands, thence up the North River to Twenty-seventh-street, and back to the foot of Whitehall-street, making in the "round trip" a distance of not less than fifteen miles.

That Capt. Todd and his vigilant force are invulnerable, everyone interested in shipping, or doing business on the river docks, most cordially acknowledge. Police Boat No. 1 has become an "institution."

Meeting of the "Unconditional Union Central Committee."

A meeting of this body was held, pursuant to call, at Gibson's Building, corner Broadway and Thirteenth-street, Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock.

The meeting was called to order at about 8½ o'clock by A. C. Ellis, Esq., Chairman of the Committee. After the minutes of the organizing meeting on Monday, Feb. 1, had been read and accepted, Mr. Greeley, who came in meanwhile, addressed the meeting. After saying that the time has come when the words of Daniel Webster are realized, that "Union and liberty are one and inseparable, and the North is one and inseparable in its determination that liberty shall prevail, the speaker said he did not believe the war is yet over; alluded to the unprecedented complication of opposing forces which the loyal people have to encounter, and in spite of which they have gone far on the road to victory. He briefly sketched the progress of emancipation, foretold the complete success of the Union arms with proper vigor and wisdom, and showed the special money interest of New-York in freedom. As to the immediate objects of the meeting to night, he declared that he had no candidate for any office, and urged the plan of selecting candidates by means of requisitions signed by the best citizens, and calling upon the most suitable men to accept office.

Mr. Milliken now offered a preamble and resolutions, saying that they expressed the views of those who mean to continue as faithful to the cause of liberty as in the early day, and who mean to prepare a proper platform before finding a candidate to stand upon it. The resolutions were as follows:

Whereas, Human Slavery for a long series of years has endeavored to subvert, and to a great extent has perverted the pure doctrines of liberty, upon which our Government was founded, has demoralized our statesmen and corrupted our political organizations, and has for many years engrossed the public attention to the exclusion of the many questions essential to the welfare of the nation; and

Whereas, At last grown to the dimensions of a gigantic monster, it has insolently attempted to overthrow the institutions of freedom and the Government of a mighty nation; and with all the cruelties of civil war has desolated our land, has murdered the fathers and sons of a generous but just people, and has exposed us to insult and contempt from the despotic rulers among the nations of the world; and

Whereas, It is the only pretext for disloyalty at the North, the only strength of our enemies at the South, and the symbol of treason to humanity everywhere, and is the only obstacle to the final settlement of all questions arising out of the rebellion, and the ultimate and complete restoration of sectional harmony, fraternal concord and national unity; therefore,

Resolved, That while realizing that the armies of the rebellion must be put down by the soldiers of the Republic, it is the duty of the Union party solemnly to declare that it will henceforward struggle for the total, absolute and permanent overthrow of human Slavery in the United States, not only by the exertion of every power at the disposal of the State and Federal Governments and citizens under the Constitution, thereby securing the emancipation of every slave and the protection of the personal liberty of every human being, untainted with crime, in the United States and every State and Territory thereof, and by nominating only such candidates as are zealous in the prosecution of these great ends.

Mr. Alderman Dayton supported the resolutions, arguing against any compromise, and in favor of complete emancipation. Councilman Orton hoped that the meeting would express itself opposed to the expediency of adopting any particular candidate at present. The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and directed to be published in the morning and evening papers.

Mr. Stedman submitted a resolution embodying the point desired by Mr. Orton, which was adopted, together with the others, as follows:

Whereas, The rebels in arms against our Government are exhausting all their resources in a last desperate effort to marshal their whole power for a final struggle; and the Union armies, if properly reinforced, will be enabled at one blow to secure the triumph of the Republic, the termination of the war and the speedy restoration of peace; therefore

Resolved, That we deprecate the premature discussion of the merits and claims of candidates for the Presidency, and all other subjects calculated to distract the attention of loyal men from their present pressing paramount duty, and earnestly invite our fellow-citizens, without distinction of party, to unite with us in vigorous and constant efforts to recruit the armies of the Union, until their strength shall place our victory beyond a peradventure.

The remaining business transacted related to details of organization.

The officers of this committee, which is intended to effect a political organization of the radical Union men in the City, are as follows:

President, Adam C. Ellis; Vice-Presidents, B. F. Mudgett, Charles Gould, W. T. B. Milliken and Andreas Willman; Recording Secretaries, H. C. Barber and A. N. Lewis; Corresponding Secretary, E. C. Stedman; Treasurer, J. B. Robinson.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN EAST 24TH-ST.

A Six-Story Building Destroyed—Loss About $150,000.

At about 6 o'clock last evening a most destructive fire broke out in the large six-story building known as the Empire Works, situated on East Twenty-fourth-street, running through to Twenty-fifth-street, which, before it could be extinguished, resulted in the entire destruction of the building and contents. The fire originated on the sixth floor of the building, in the drying-room of the twine factory of R. Holden, and spread through the whole building with fearful rapidity, enveloping everything it could reach in destruction. Owing to the great height of the premises, it was found almost impossible to throw water on the burning building, and it was owing to the almost superhuman exertions of the firemen that the flames were prevented from spreading to the adjoining buildings. At one time it was thought that the fire would be prevented from spreading below the third floor, but the flames, defying all efforts to check them, spread on all through the premises. The contents will prove an entire loss to the occupants. The following is a list of the occupants of the building and their losses:

SIXTH FLOOR.

R. Holden, twine manufacturer; loss about $7,000.
C. Seabold, pearl manufacturer; loss about $1,500.
C. A. Williams & Co., weavers; loss about $3,000.
Wm. Walton, hoop-skirt manufacturer; loss about $1,500.
Lemen & Goldly, hoop skirt manufacturers; loss about $1,000.
J. Mamer, manufacturer of pipes; loss about $1,000.

FIFTH FLOOR.

E Belling, manufacturer of maccaroni; loss about $12,000, partially insured.
Henry Mench, weaver; loss about $1,500.
Wm. H. Wells, tobacco; loss about $2,000.
Fosker & Gregor, turners; loss $1,500.
Henry Hefferfinger, weaver; loss $1,000.
John Sinclair, bonnet-wire; loss $1,600.

FOURTH FLOOR.

F. Ruden, weaver; loss $3,000.
P. Pryeovil, glass-cutter; loss $1,000.
J. Sanse, agricultural implement manufacturer; loss $3,000.
J. Schumacher, maker of pearl keys; loss about $1,000.

THIRD FLOOR.

S. G. Walker, watch movements manufacturer; loss $1,500.
Onisen & Navvessen, piano manufacturers; los over $5,000.
W. A. Pixley, shovel maker; loss $2,000; no insurance.
J. P. Furnival, rope maker; loss about $10,000; partially insured in the Liverpool and London Insurance Company, and others.

SECOND FLOOR.

Wm. Braid, machinist; loss about $2,000.
C. H. Rougers, piano-forte manufacturer; loss about $3,000.
Leopold Schmidt, pipe factory; loss about $1,000.
J. Burkhardt, pipe factory; loss about $500.

FIRST FLOOR.

The west half of the first floor and a portion of the second floor were occupied by A. C. Leggett, as a feed mill; loss about $25,000; insured for $2,500 in the Security Insurance Company.

The east half of the first floor and parts of the second and third floors were occupied by W. D. Marvum, dealer in grain and feed; loss about $20,000; insured for $8,000.

G. Michael, tanner, who occupied the basement; loss about $500.

The insurance on the property of the tenants is very slight, most of them not being insured at all.

The building destroyed was six stories in height, about 60 feet wide, and 200 feet deep. The loss will probably amount to $40,000. It is owned by Samuel Leggett, and is only insured for $20,000, in the following companies: Pacific, St. Mark's, Astor, Hope, Stuyvesant, Security, Beekman, Peter Cooper and Hope, of Providence, R. I., and Hampden, of Massachusetts.

The east building is occupied on the first floor by Hudson & McCready, sugar refiners; second floor and part of third by E. S. Wright, maker of gun-stocks; Wm. Robinson, enameled cane-maker; Hovey & Bro., manufacturers of hay cutters, and Wm. Cohen, weaver. The stocks in their hands are considerably damaged by water.

Captain Cameron and sergeants, of the Eighteenth Precinct, with the aid of reserves from the adjoining precincts, rendered very efficient service at the scene of the fire.

The Problem of a United Church under Consideration.

The following letters show that there is a growing interest on this, the great subject of a united Church:

NEW YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

To the Rev. Dr. Dix:

DEAR SIR: Having heard of your sermon on the "Nicene Creed" as a basis of Christian union, and feeling an interest in the series of sermons now being delivered in the Twenty-eighth street Church by Clergymen of different evangelical denominations, having reference to some proper basis of Christian unity, we cordially unite in requesting you to deliver it as one in this course.

S. D. BURCHARD,
HENRY D. WESTON,
HENRY KIMBALL,
JOSEPH P. THOMPSON,
H. B. RIDGWAY.

TRINITY PARISH, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

Rev. Dr. Burchard, Rev. Dr. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Weston, Rev. Dr. Ridgway and Rev. Henry Kimball:

DEAR SIRS: Your very kind and courteous letter is at hand. You invite me to preach a sermon on the Nicene Creed, as one of a course now being delivered in the Twenty-eighth-street Church. Upon very careful consideration, I have reached the conclusion that that the sermon in question would not be suitable for use in the manner proposed. It would, however, give me pleasure to prepare a special discourse and preach it at the church named in your letter, if the time of delivering it could be deferred. I am so pressed with engagements and appointments to preach, with the preparation of a special sermon upon a very important subject, as well as with the preparation of a course of six lectures to be delivered during Lent, that I could not for a month, at least, find time to carry out my wishes in regard to your invitation. In conversation with Mr. Kimball, I have already learned that the use of the Episcopal service would be expected, as that would be a necessary condition to my ministering in Twenty-eighth-street.

Believe me, that the receipt of your letter has awakened very deep thoughts; and that no effort on my part shall be wanting to promote, so far as I can consistently, the cause of the visible unity of Christ church on earth.

I remain, reverend and dear Sirs, respectfully your servant in Christ,

J. MORGAN DIX, Rector Trinity Church.

Since the above was received arrangements have been made to continue this course on "Christian Union," under the auspices of the "Union Church," now about organizing in Home Chapel. They will be preached hereafter on Sabbath evenings in different churches. Dr. Dix will preach a sermon presenting his views, in the Broadway Tabernacle. Dr. J. L. Shock, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, will preach in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, this evening. Drs. Cox, Weston, Thompson, and many others, will present their views in churches of opposite denominational views. Regular service will also be opened in Home Chapel, Twenty-ninth-street, to further this idea of one church on earth.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible-house, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 3½ P. M., Wm. B. Crosby, Esq., in the Chair, assisted by Benj. L. Swan, James Lenox and Francis Hall, Esqs. The decease of Rev. George Shelton, a member of the Board, was announced, whereupon Rt. Rev. Bishop Lee, of Iowa, read the 90th Psalm and offered prayer. Two new auxiliaries were recognized: one in Indiana, the other in Iowa. Communications were received from the Maryland Bible Society, respecting their hearty coöperation in the work of this Institution, and commending its action in relation to the distribution of the Scriptures in the South; from the United States Christian Commission, with an account of the distribution of books granted by this society, amounting to 568,275 volumes; from Rev. James Hickey, Monterey, with an account of Bible work in Mexico; from Rev. L. S. Jacoby, Bremen, asking permission to use funds granted by this society, to make stereotype plates of the Testament and Psalms, which was granted; from Rev. J. J. Audebez, Paris, Secretary of the French and Foreign Bible Society, requesting the transmission of funds already appropriated but not paid; from Rev. S. Van Dissell, Curacoa, sending the Gospel by Luke in the Creoles' language, and requesting its publication, which was granted; from Rev. I. G. Bliss, Constantinople, in regard to funds required for Bible work the coming year, and in regard to the further printing of the Scriptures. Grants of books were made, amounting to nearly 70,000 volumes. They were for distribution in Richmond and Georgia; to Confederate prisoners at Johnston's Island and Columbus; for camps and hospitals in the army; for contrabands in Virginia; to the Christian Commission; for Venezuela and Lima, S. A.; with several smaller grants, including twelve volumes, in raised letters, for the blind. In money, $2,600 were granted to the American and Foreign Christian Union, for the distribution of the Scriptures in Italy, Greece, and elsewhere. An agent was appointed for Nebraska and Dacotah Territories, and another for South America. The meeting was unusually large and interesting.

A New Way to Pay Old Debts.

ARREST FOR SENDING A THREATENING LETTER.

Mrs. Falvy, a respectable lady residing in Yorkville, received, a day or two since, the following letter:

MADAM: I am a man of few words. You must send me $10, or one of your family will have to *die*. It must be sent right away by the Post-office. If I do not get it by Saturday morning, I will do what I say. Send it to JOHN WATSON, No. 119 Nassau-street, right off.

JOHN WATSON.

On the receipt of this epistle, Mrs. Falvy naturally became somewhat alarmed, and after consultation with her friends, she communicated with Postmaster Wakeman. The whole matter was, at the instance of Mr. W., placed in the hands of Detective Gilmore, of the Post-office. Yesterday morning the latter sent a letter neatly written in a feminine hand, to Watson, as follows:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1864.

Mr. John Watson, No. 119 Nassau-street:

I received your note and hasten to send you the $10 you demand.

MRS. FALVY.

At the same time a note addressed to Watson and containing $10, in bogus money, was deposited in the Post-office. Soon after a man appeared at the window of the Post-office and asked if there were any letters for John Watson. He received an affirmative answer from the clerk, who by the way was let into the secret of the decoy. The man said his name was not Watson. The clerk said it was against the rules of the office to deliver letters to other than the persons to whom the same were addressed without a written order. The applicant disappeared and soon after returned with the following order in writing:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1864.

Please to deliver all letters for self to the bearer, and oblige JOHN WATSON, No. 119 Nassau street.

Upon this order the decoy letter was promptly delivered to the messenger, who started up Liberty-street, closely followed up by Officer Gilmore. When near Broadway the man stopped, tore open the letter, and was on the point of pocketing the money when Officer Gilmore suddenly made him prisoner. When taken to the station-house he gave his name as John Martin, and confessed that he sent the threatening letter to Mrs. Falvy. In explanation of his conduct he stated that he had contracted a debt which he felt himself bound to pay, and having no money, he adopted this plan to raise funds. He is a young man, and says he resides in Eighty-third-street, near Mrs. Falvy's residence. Justice Hogan committed the accused to the Tombs for examination, which will take place on Monday.

Arrival of the Indian Warrior, Iratabа.

This distinguished Indian warrior, Chief of the Majoves, Wallapas, Toutos, Apaches and Chimanavas, arrived last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel, accompanied by Capt. John Moss, from California, on the steamer *Ocean Queen*. Iratаba commands 9,000 warriors, who live mostly in Arizona Territory. The Chief is a splendid specimen of physical development. He is about fifty years of age, six feet two inches in height, and very muscular. Although for a long time a terror to white settlers, he has within the last few years become very friendly. His battles with our soldiers and fights with hostile tribes are said to have been conducted with an extraordinary degree of generalship. Iratаba comes North, using his own expression, "to see where so many pale faces come from." He proposes spending a few days in this City, when he will visit Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and finally take his departure West, returning home by the overland route.

The New Call for Troops.

EIGHT THOUSAND MEN ALREADY ENLISTED.

In the first ten Congressional Districts of this State, embracing New-York City and Brooklyn, 7,093 soldiers have been enlisted from October, when the call for three hundred thousand more men was made, up to Jan. 30. This week about 600 have been recruited, making the aggregate 7,700 men. Subjoined is the weekly statement of enlistments:

Month ending Nov. 30	770
Week ending Dec. 5	609
Week ending Dec. 12	637
Week ending Dec. 19	591
Week ending Dec. 26	499
Week ending Jan. 2	698
Week ending Jan. 9	1,062
Week ending Jan. 16	719
Week ending Jan. 23	700
Week ending Jan. 30	808
Total	7,093

More Developments.

A number of our merchants hitherto standing in loyal repute, it is rumored, are seriously implicated by the exposures contained in the papers of J. C. Rahming, who is now enjoying a season of leisure in Fort Lafayette. Surveyor Andrews secured the documents, and slowly and reluctantly are they unearthing treason in the shape of participation in blockade-running. Surveyor Andrews, it is said, is determined to get at all the facts, let suffer who may, and has zealously given himself to this end. That somebody will be injured is the current report and belief.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE JUDGE RUSSELL.

Joseph Leeny was placed at the bar yesterday morning, and plead guilty to an indictment for burglary in the fourth degree. Judge Russell said that the crime which he had been guilty of was alarmingly on the increase, and it was the determination of the court to punish all who were found guilty of burglary with severity. The prisoner, however, had presented evidence of good character. He had fought bravely in the army and been discharged honorably. The judgment of the Court would be suspended and the prisoner was discharged.

The Court adjourned until Monday.

Teachers' Association—Annual Festival.

The annual festival of our City Teachers' Association on Saturday evening, in the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, was an occasion of much interest, and deserves more than the brief notices given of it. President Nichols, of the Free Academy, occupied the chair. Many of the prominent teachers of the City, several members of the Board of Education, and distinguished friends of education were present. Columbia College, the Free Academy and the Common Schools were well represented.

The President made a brief opening address urging upon teachers the importance of combination of effort in carrying forward the objects of the association, and closed by inviting the audience to a repast in an adjoining room, to which full justice was done.

The supper having been disposed of, brief and pithy speeches followed. Ex-President Curtis, of the Board of Education, responded to the toast proposed by Prof. Werner, of the Free Academy: "The Common School System of New-York." He dwelt at some length upon the school systems of France and of other countries of Europe, compared them with our own, and saw many points in which he thought our system excelled all others.

Prof. Davies, formerly an instructor at West Point, spoke upon "Military Education." His allusions to the early character and history of some of our patriot Generals who passed through that institution, and particularly the strong and complimentary terms in which he spoke of the youthful Mitchell and Grant, were received with much applause. The Professor closed his speech by paying a high compliment to the teachers of our Public Schools, and proposed—"The Common School Teachers of New-York."

Mr. J. H. Fanning, Principal of Ward School No. 12, was called upon to respond for the teachers. He said that he came to listen, not to speak. He, however, was pleased to notice that the nature of the teacher's work and his worth were appreciated. Some thought that teachers did not have their proper *status* in society. He believed, however, that faithful and competent teachers not only deserved a high place in public esteem, but that they generally attained the position and influence in society to which their abilities and merits entitled them. The capable and earnest teacher would be found to be a gentleman in social life, and an intelligent and influential citizen. In his judgment, the humble teacher of the alphabet was entitled to the thanks of the community equally with the teacher who led older pupils over the more extensive fields of investigation and research. He alluded to the self-denying labors of the teachers, their monthly comparison of notes or discussions in the association of the best modes of teaching, and thought that the liberality of the Board of Education in providing and furnishing rooms, library cases, &c., was well bestowed. As much of the efficiency and usefulness of any system of education depended upon the character of the measures adopted by those who had the oversight of the same, he concluded by proposing, "The Board of Education and the Local Boards; to their wise legislation much of the success and benefit of our City school system is justly to be attributed."

Commissioner Hayes, of the Board of Education, responded. He was gratified with this interview with the teachers of the City. He thought that teachers, as a body, were not appreciated as they should be. A change, however, seems to be coming over the public mind. The Board of Education, at a recent meeting, gave some proof of their estimate of teachers by making provision for adding 20 per cent. to the salaries of all the teachers in their schools, and this too almost unasked by the teachers. This provision had been responded to by many of the local boards. He closed by congratulating the association upon their favorable prospects.

James W. Gerard, Esq., gave a detailed statement of some of the European systems of education, contrasted them with our own, and spoke in high terms of the Public Schools of our City.

Dr. Webster, of the Free Academy, and Prof. J. B. Thompson, President of the New-York State Teachers' Association, spoke in fitting terms of the elevated nature of the teacher's work, dealing not with mere merchandise or dollars and cents, but with the immortal mind. It was on this account that the teacher's calling merited a position above that of any business that concerned mere material interests.

Mr. S. M. Perkins, in alluding to the Board of Superintendents, brought some well-timed remarks from Assistant Superintendent Calkins.

Prof. Werner, in a few spirited allusions to the press, called out brief responses from several representatives of the City press who were present. The whole affair passed off very pleasantly.

Obituary.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Dudley Persse, a well-known and highly esteemed merchant of this City, which event took place at his residence here, on Friday last. Mr. Persse was a younger member of a family holding high position and large estates in the County of Galway, Ireland. When very young he emigrated to this country to do the battle of life, and by his industry and enterprise raised himself to the position of head of the house of Persse & Brooks, paper merchants. Mr. Persse was a man of most generous and kindly nature, and his death will be regretted by a large circle of friends, to whom his many noble qualities of heart most warmly endeared him. The funeral will take place from St. Bartholomew's, corner of Great Jones-street and Lafayette-place, at 2 o'clock.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The members of the Institute favorable to the election of S. D. Tillman, Esq., as Corresponding Secretary, are invited to meet at the institute rooms on Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

"HOW TO READ CHARACTER."—See the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* for February, in which Physiognomy, Physiology, Phrenology, Pyschology and Ethnology are elucidated. Only 15c. by first post, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS.

A class of gentlemen and ladies meet Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 7½ o'clock, for private instruction in Phrenology, at No. 308 Broadway.

MARRIED.

WICKHAM—HARLEY.—On Saturday, Feb. 6, ANTHONY WICKHAM to MARY HARLEY.

☞ English papers please copy.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Saturday, Feb. 6, GRACE BROWN, daughter of the late Theodore Allen, in the 15th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 175 East 15th-st., on Monday, the 8th inst., at 3 P. M.

BOGUE.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 6, H. W. BOGUE, in the 25th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of his brothers, Thomas and James, are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 410 8th-av., on Monday, at 1 o'clock.

BURTIS.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Feb. 6, of erysipelas, JOHN CARPENTER, infant son of Augustine W. and Caroline W. Burtis, aged 5 months and 6 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 321 Gold-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHRISTIE.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Friday, Feb. 5, Col. ROBERT CHRISTIE, in the 84th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Sunday,) the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, Robert Christie, Jr. His remains will be taken to Troy.

MANNING.—On Friday, Feb. 5, MARY R., wife of Joseph Manning, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 108 West 36th-st., on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

NICHOLS.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 4, SAMUEL A. NICHOLS, Esq., in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Congregational Church, in Fairfield, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. A train leaves 27th-st. station at 11½ A. M.

PERSSE.—On Friday, Feb. 5, DUDLEY S. PERSSE, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock.

WATSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Feb. 5, Major JOSIAH WATSON, U. S. Marine Corps.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father-in-law, Warren Murdock, are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 26 Garden-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

WILDER.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Feb. 6, ABEL WILDER, M. D., late of Blackstone, Mass., aged 77 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 94 West 38th st., this day, (Sunday,) at 12½ o'clock P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 6—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—W. Audley, lady and 2 children, W. Wilkinson, lady and infant, W. Adams, lady and child, Mrs. S. Weston, B. Weyer, J. Smith, T. Kernan, lady and child, R. Lawrence, H. Keiner, S. M. Johns, Mr. Fitzmorris, G. B. Richmond, Mme. D'Hericourt, W. Pratt, Mr. Peasant, lady, 2 Miss Peasants and 3 children, J. Totty and lady, Mr. O'Dell, lady and infant, T. Rudge and lady, Capt. Ward, W. Jones, A. Church, O. T. Grey, M. O'Connor, J. Squaile, Rev. D. O'Regan, E. Webb.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall—Mrs. Rosa Nathan, G. W. Swan, wife and child; G. L. Manning, Mrs. O. J. Patterson, G. M. Dyer, W. B. Farmell, H. Seymour, O. Joquet, Mrs. J. W. Eaton and child, R. L. Livingston, Mrs. W. W. Battles and three children, J. C. Ballard, A. Dennery, D. Waldenberg, J. Hume, Jos. A. Strobridge, A. Goodkind, M. S. Tichimer and wife, C. Waterhouse, Wm. Kaufman, J. C. Edwards and wife, H. Waterman, Mrs. A. S. Townsend, Mrs. G. D. Naglee and two children, Capt. J. Moss, "Iratаba," A. S. Bachman, T. T. Heischmann, Maj. P. Lugumbul, U. S. A., wife and three children, Mrs. E. Dupre and child, C. J. Stone and wife, W. J. Florington, C. M. Tultil, P. H. W. Fontaine, U. S. N., J. C. Denley, Vallante, C. Herman, J. Habendauet, A. Duval, M. O'Connor.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 04 | Sun sets..... 5 25 | Moon sets.. 6 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 37 | Gov. Island.. 8 26 | Hell Gate.. 9 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Empire City, Maury, Alexandria, M. O. Roberts; Hibernia, (Br.,) Moreland, Galway, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Evening Star, Bell, Havana and New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor.

Steamers J. R. Thompson, McKaig, South Amboy, W. Dalzell; Locust Point, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Energy, Caulkins, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; La Gloire, (Br.,) Shaw, Glasgow, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Lucy Thompson, Crocker, Liverpool, S. Thompson's Nephew.

Barks Eagle, Gavit, Talcuhuano, Gager & Clay; Speed, (Br.,) Wicks, Trinidad, Cuba, Peck & Church; Harry Booth, Shipman, Port Royal, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Alamo, Bennett, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Brigs Ada Purvis, Smith, Aspinwall, B. F. Small & Co.; Eudorus, Haskell, Philadelphia, Walsh & Carver; Annie Geldert, (Br.,) Cochran, Mayaguez, D. R. De Wolf; Wilhelm, (Oldg.,) Stevens, Marseilles, Baetjer & De Vertu; Meganza, (Br.,) McCloud, Cardenas, C. H. Trumbull; Marie, (Dan.,) Helmes, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Ganges, Johnston, New-Orleans, Tupper & Beattie.

Schooners Rising Dawn, Pierce, New-Bedford, J. V. Haviland; Maria Pike, Letts, Washington; J. B. Johnson, Smith, Fortress Monroe, M. T. Runyon & Co.; A. L. Putnam, Smith, Beaufort, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Arctic, (Br.,) Johnson, Nassau, T. A. R. Webster & Co.; Evelyn, Palmer, Stamford; Ellen, (Br.,) King, Miragoane, B. F. Small & Co.; J. Mayo, Rich, York River, Crowell & Pain; Sunny South, Avery, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; G. R. C., (Br.,) Phalen, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff; Dragon, (Dan.,) Peters, St. Croix, Ives, Beecher & Co.; Dr. Franklin, Champlin, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; Julius Webb, Ackley, Tampico, Miller & Houghton; Johanna Ward, Sweeny, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes; Owen Bearse, Bearse, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Susan, (Br.,) Lang, Halifax, A. Smithers; Alexander, Stinson, Havana, W. P. Converse & Co.; A. M. Acken, Acken, Fortress Monroe, Davey & Collins; J. W. Hatfield, Wood, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, D. R. De Wolff; Laura Francis, Higgins, Washington, W. S. Brown & Co.; Kate Brigham, Planter, New-Orleans, Thomas Dunham.

Arrived.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool Jan. 20, and Queenstown the 21st, at 10 P. M., with mdse. and 226 passengers to John G. Dale. Jan. 21, off Tusker, passed steamship City of Manchester, bound up Channel. Jan. 25, lat. 50 12, lon. 26, boarded the waterlogged bark Eliza Ann, of London, Kearney, from St. Johns, N. F., for Plymouth, Eng., for orders. Took from her the Captain and crew, 10 in number, and brought them to this port. The Eliza Ann had a cargo of timber, and almost from the time she left St. Johns had continual W. gales, during which several heavy seas boarded her, carrying away everything moveable from the decks; lost boats and damaged steering gear, rendering the vessel unmanageable. The crew were on the wreck for 13 days, during which seven of them died from exhaustion and exposure, and one died after being taken on board the steamer. Feb. 2, lat. 42 49, lon. 64 05, supplied the bark Florence Chapman with provisions and water.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, New-Orleans Jan. 30, via Havana 2d inst., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Passed in the Mississippi, bound up, steamers Clinton and St. Marys; barks Emma F. Herriman and Iddo Kimball; passed at the Bar, schr. Walter Raleigh. The steamship Philadelphia left Havana for New-York in co.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall Jan. 29, with treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen.

U. S. steam transport Perit, Delano, Baltimore 40 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Shetucket, Keeney, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Detroit, Neff, Washington, D. C., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport D. L. Mount, ——, Washington, D. C., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Robert C. Winthrop, Stewart, New-Orleans 16 ds., with sugar to J. Atkins & Co. Jan. 30, off Tortugas, spoke ships Areole and Grahams Polly, both from New-Orleans for New-York.

Ship Arracan, (of Boston,) Hathaway, San Francisco Sept. 24, with mdse. to Wm. T. Coleman & Co. Has had very moderate weather; was 64 ds. to Cape Horn, and was off there 12 ds., with light easterly winds.

Ship Uncle Joe, Sewell, New-Orleans 16 ds., with mdse. to master.

Bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, Aspinwall 25 ds., with wood and tea to J. F. Joy. Jan. 13, lat. 31 30, lon. 79 05, saw a brig from Matanzas for New-York 9 ds. out.

Bark Sachem, Atkins, New-Orleans 18 ds., with mdse. to master.

Bark Princeton, (of Demerara,) Sylvester, Demerara 21 ds., with sugar to H. Barnes. Left no vessels.

Bark Sylphide, (of Sunderland,) Henderson, Cardenas Jan. 28, with sugar and molasses to J. Jackson.

Bark James Welsh, (of Balize, Hond.,) Bates, Matamoras 29 ds., with cotton to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Bark Edwin, Lowry, New-Orleans 29 ds., with mdse. to George Bulkley.

Brig Echo, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Bent, Havana 13 ds., with mdse. to Edmiston Bros. Feb. 4, on the northern edge of the Gulf Stream, experienced a severe hurricane, during which was hove on our beam ends, shifting cargo; split and lost sails, etc.

Brig Fratellanza, (Ital.,) Scheaffino, Genoa Dec. 6, with mdse. and 49 passengers to Manara & Co.

Brig Mountaineer, (Br.,) West, Balize, Hond., 22 ds., with logwood, etc., to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Brig Benjamin Delano, Johnston, Port Royal, S. C., 10 ds., with wood to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Brig A. B. Cook, Speed, Port Royal, S. C., 6 ds., with timber, etc., to F. M. Bixby & Co. The schr. Woodhuse, Thomas, for New-York, sailed the same day.

Brig E. Drummond, Conway, Aspinwall 21 ds., with wool, etc., to J. F. Joy.

Schr. Village Queen, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Nickerson, Port-au-Prince 12 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co. Jan. 27, lat. 38 29, lon. 73 18, while lying to in a gale from N. W., was hove down and obliged to throw overboard the deck-load to right her.

Schr. Sybil, (of Nassau,) Askins, Matamoras 22 ds., with cotton to O. K. King.

Schr. Gen. Burnside, Frelis, Fortune Bay, N. F., with fish to master.

Schr. Ella Cannon, Ross, Chincoteague, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Allen, Boston, via Salem, with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Olive Haywood, Barber, Port Royal 6 ds., with wood.

Schr. John W. Webster, Washington, D. C., 10 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Robbins, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. John B. Myers, Weldin, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. John W. Bumsey, Cranmer, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. W. F. Phelps, Cranmer, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Susan, Bearse, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Era, Chamberlain, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to H. S. Rackett & Son.

Schr. John Manlone, Brown, Virginia, with oysters.
Schr. John Mayo, Rich, Provincetown.
Schr. M. F. Prindle, Ward, Virginia, with oysters.
Schr. C. & N. Rogers, Holmes, Virginia, with oysters.
Schr. Sarah, Steelman, Chincoteague, with oysters.
Schr. Henry Hickman, Smead, Chincoteague, oysters.
Schr. Mary Jane, Brown, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. B. Cook, Jones, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Ripple, Head, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Henry Remsen, McClennan, Bridgeport.
Schr. Mary E. Gage, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. Elizabeth Ann, Bangs, Providence, with fish.
Schr. Bergen, Burdett, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.
Schr. S. S. Lee, Somers, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.
Schr. Wm. Allen, Cranmer, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.
Schr. L. A. Bayles, Bayles, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

BELOW—Bark Edwin, from New-Orleans, Brig Laura, from Matamoras.

WIND—Sunset, N., very light.

Sailed.

Feb. 5—Steamers Petrel, Montauk, Weybosset, Admiral Dupont.

Ships S. G. Glover, Horatio, Borneo, New-Orleans.

Barks Trent, Glaukauf, James Carthy, Therese.

Brigs West, Sharon, Charles Adams, Karnak, Caroline, Wm. A. Rogers.

Schr. Lila.

Feb 6—Steamships City of New-York, Germania and Evening Star.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 6—Arr. brig John Pierce, from Cardenas.

Miscellaneous.

On Friday morning, at 3 o'clock, while the pilot-boat James Waterbury, No. 10, was hove to, 18 miles E. S. E of Sandy Hook, she was run into by the ship Helvetia, carrying away the boat's bowsprit, fore rigging, sprung foremast, stove rail and plank-shear. No damage was done to the ship.

While the brig Mauricio was lying at anchor in the North River, outward bound, she was run into by bark Sachem, in tow of steamtug W. F. Nye, carrying away the brig's bowsprit and all the head-gear. The bark received no damage.

ST. THOMAS, Jan. 18—The Spanish brig Nevero Horacio, from Cuba, bound to Bremen, with a cargo of tobacco, has put in here leaking badly. Will be discharged. The hull and materials of brig Augusta are to be sold at auction on the 20th inst.

Domestic Ports.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 26—Arr. steamer Sophia, New-York; ships Montezuma, (Fr.,) Liverpool; C. C. Duncan, Boston; Empire State, New-York; brigs Russian, Philadelphia; Alfred, Baltimore; N. Stephens, Boston; schrs. C. A. Heckscher, Philadelphia; 27th, steamers Manhattan, Baltimore; 28th, George Cromwell, New-York; bark G. S. Hunt, Baltimore; brig J. Sherwood, New-York.

Below—28th, barks J. C. Nickels, from Philadelphia; A. Brewer, from New-York; brig Lizzie, from do.; schr. R. Miller, from Boston.

Cleared—26th, steamer Labuan, (Br.,) Matamoras; 27th, bark Iddo Kimball, Philadelphia; 28th, steamer Melville, Matamoras; barks N. Boynton, New-York; Transit, Boston; P. C. Alexander, Philadelphia; schrs. W. Raleigh and S. J. Aiken, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

City of London—steamship, hence for Liverpool, was signalized Jan. 29, lat. 47 27, lon. 36 52.

Hecla—steamship, hence for Liverpool, was passed Feb. 5, lat. 40 28, lon. 70 23.

Philip Larrabee—brig, of Portland, for New-York, Jan. 28, lat. 32 30, lon. 80.

Robert Bruce—brig, from Matamoras for New York, 18 ds. out, Jan. 13, lat. 31 30, lon. 79 05.

Foreign Ports.

At Matamoras, Jan. 15, brigs Sibeyl and Emma Dean, loading for New-York; barks Osprey and Rechabite, for New-York in 3 days.

At Balize, Hond., Jan. 15, bark Winifred, for New-York in 6 days.

At Port-au-Prince, Jan. 25, brig Pictrol, for New-York in 5 days.

At Cardenas, Jan. 28, brig Kuwunken, for New-York in 3 days.

[PER OCEAN QUEEN.]

ASPINWALL—Arr. Jan. 19, bark Xantho, Chapman, New-York; 20th, steamer Philadelphia, Barton, do.; 22d, brig Arabella, Lindsay, do.; 23d, steamer Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, do.; 25th, brig Suwannee, McCobb, do.; 26th, bark Magdalena, Porter, do.

Cleared—Jan. 23, steamer Philadelphia, Barton, Havana; 28th, bark Xantho, Chapman, New-York; 28th, bark Oraville, Crockett, Cuba; 29th, steamer Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, New-York.

VALPARAISO—Arr. Dec. 19, bark Charles B. Truitt, 82 ds. from Gambles; 26th, ship Wm. Chamberlain, 114 ds., from New-York.

Sailed—Dec. 24, ship D. Sewell, Callao; bark Charles B. Truitt, Coxuimbo.

CALLAO—Arr. Dec. 27, ship Euterpe, Panama; 28th, bark Fenelon, Chinchas; 29th, ships Charles W. White, do.; Southern Ocean, New-Zealand; 30th, Washington, Bahia; Star of Hope, Rio Janeiro; Webfoot, Chinchas; 31st, Kate Dyer, Cardiff; barks Priscilla, Rio Janeiro; Evening Star, Buenos Ayres; Jan. 2, ships Addison, Chinchas; 5th, Martha Cobb, do.; Favorite, do.; 6th, Theobald, Panama; Jennie Eastman, Chinchas; 8th, National, Acapulco; 9th, Young Mechanic, Chinchas; 10th, John Bryant, do; 11th, Geo. Griswold, do.

Sailed—Dec. 29, ships J. G. Richardson, France; 30th, Golden State, Hamburg; Abby Brown, do.; Scotia, Chinchas; 31st, Goddess, do.; Washington, do; Jan. 2, Charles W. White, Antwerp; 4th, bark Fenelon, do.; ships Webfoot, France; Euterpe, Chinchas; Evening Star, do.; bark Priscilla, do.; ships Addison, Antwerp; 9th, Martha Cobb, Antwerp; Favorite, do.; Jennie Eastman, do.

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